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Sometimes a SOFT flux is best—but it's got to be a GOOD flux, and safe, and sure.

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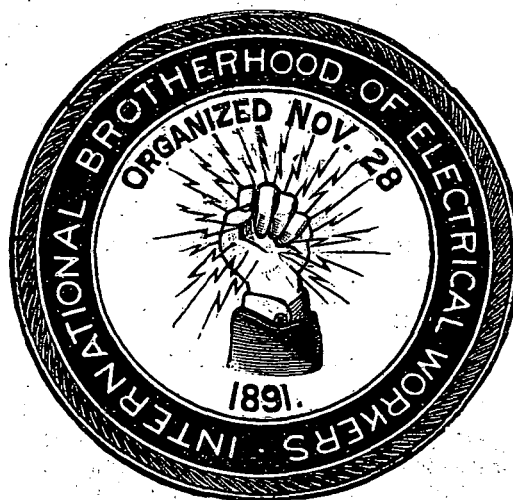
DETROIT LEATHER SPECIALTY COMPANY
DETROIT - MICHIGAN

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THE

ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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Washington, D. C.

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CARHARTT FACTORY

*Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer, (Incorporated), One of the
Offers to Take Into Partnership in His Business, His*

Send for Prospectus

Stock in Hamilton Carhartt, Manufacturer, (Incorporated), of Detroit, who wear his goods.

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Dividends. The 7% dividends upon the preferred stock cannot this business has not failed to pay more than 7% on profitable every day, becoming stronger and stronger in its position as the merits Mr. Carhartt is willing to share with those who have helped him.

Large Profits. We feel this preferred stock is as safe as any investments of similar soundness. The savings stock, although offered at par is, on the basis of actual earnings, worth a great

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**Prospectus of the Company explains all these
Write for it, and read it.**

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send subscriptions and certified checks**

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(INCORPORATED.)**

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S.

Money begins to draw interest the day it is received. Dividends are paid you do not want to wait for the prospectus, send the money and certificates of stock

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*Strongest and Most Prosperous American Industrial Institutions,
Employees, His Agents and the Men Who Wear His Goods.*

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Michigan, preferred for 7% is offered to his Employees, Agents and the men

(incorporated), is \$500,000. Of this two-thirds is common stock owned by Mr. being sold to interested parties at par, \$10 per share. Under the laws governing until preferred stockholders have been paid their 7% dividends.

world, and Mr. Carhartt naturally desires that it so remain for an indefinite business in order to insure its perpetuation, and at the same time carry out Mr. his gigantic business. In this manner the organization will become a stable, capital and experience of many widely differing classes of people will be available and prestige of this business. Experience has shown that this is the only manufacturing an article of universal consumption.

than covered by actual, tangible assets—real estate, plant, equipment, stock, of consideration, the stockholder is absolutely protected against loss by the of a first mortgage after indebtedness is paid.

fail to be paid even in times of financial stringency. For fifteen years the entire capital involved, and the business is increasing and becoming more of the Hamilton Carhartt Overalls become known, and this increasing prosperity

investment in America, but at the same time it pays double the dividends of other bank is no better, and savings banks pay but 3 or 3½%. Remember that this deal more, and will increase in value.

records, are open to the investigation of the prospective purchaser of this stock. The investor may satisfy himself thoroughly upon every possible point, and will

dividends, it will be very attractive to the shrewdest investors, and it is will remain open. Promptness is, therefore, necessary. The matter should not

shares desired, and giving name and forward a certificate to that incurred by the coupon or the

matters in detail.

**information, and
to**

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A.

January 15th and July 15th. If will be sent you by return mail.

(COUPON.)

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

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NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

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REPORTS FROM GENERAL OFFICERS.

GRAND PRESIDENT.

On the 1st and 2d I was in New York, in company with Grand Vice-Presidents Sweek and Sullivan. We called on Mr. Ralph Easley, of the Civic Federation, and talked over important business matters with him.

On the evening of the 2d I attended the meeting of Local No. 270 of Greater New York. This is a hustling local that is continually growing in membership and one that will better the conditions of the apparatus shopmen of Greater New York in the near future.

On the 3d I went to Boston, Mass., with Grand Vice-Presidents Sweek and Sullivan, and attended to some important business.

On the 6th a committee of the Executive Board, consisting of Grand Vice-Presidents Sweek, Allman, Smith and Sullivan and the Grand President, called on the Executive Board of the Contractors' Association of New York City by appointment.

Matters pertaining to the New York City lockout were taken up and thoroughly discussed. After deliberating for about three hours we adjourned to meet on the afternoon of the 8th. The Executive Board committee held a special meeting later in the evening at the Ashland House.

I left New York City for the General Office on the midnight train.

I did not return to New York City to attend the meeting of the 8th, as

much important business had accumulated in my absence, and as the other members of the committee will report the result of that meeting I will not dwell upon it.

On the 16th I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 28, of Baltimore, Md. The trouble between Local No. 28 and the Contractors' Association of Baltimore is nearing an end. I would advise all travelling members to cut Baltimore off their list at the present time, as the supply of men is greater than the demand in that city at the present time.

On the evening of the 18th I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 131. The trouble that existed between that Local and the C. and P. Telephone Company has been declared at an end.

My purpose in going to Frederick was to investigate two appeals I received from Brothers King and Miller, of that Local, who claim that they were done an injustice by the Local.

I found on investigation that the brothers referred to had not been given a trial according to the constitution, so I instructed Local No. 431 to follow the constitution and give the brothers in question a trial in the legal form.

On the 19th I went to Hagerstown to meet Brothers King and Miller. While there I arranged to return to that city and address an open meeting on the 21st.

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On the 21st I returned to Hagerstown to attend the above-mentioned meeting, which was fairly well attended.

Local No. 255 is to be congratulated on the progress it is making. The members, although few in number, are taking a great interest in the Local. They have leased a hall and fitted it up in first-class shape for their own use. It is situated on the most prominent corner in Hagerstown. I am convinced the Local will be a successful one and a benefit and a credit to the electrical workers in that city.

On the 22d I went to Cumberland, Md., to meet the manager of the C. and P. Telephone Company, of Frederick, in regard to the situation in Frederick. I will report the result of the interview in my next report. On the evening of that day I attended the regular meeting of Local No. 307 of Cumberland, which was not attended as well as it ought to have been. This Local is in good shape. I promised the brethren to return at some future time to address an open meeting.

F. J. McNULTY.

Conferences with Employers.

At the last meeting of the Executive Board it was decided to confer with as many of the employers of electrical workers as possible for the purpose of creating a better feeling between our Brotherhood and them in the future, so that unnecessary strikes and lockouts can be averted. Let us glance over a few pages of the past history of our Brotherhood, and note the number of difficulties our Brotherhood has been involved in with our employers that might have been avoided had the proper relationship existed between us. We know that the employer has been responsible for many of those difficulties, but, on the other hand, we find that we have been responsible for at least an equal share of them.

Were we in a position to meet our employers before a strike or lockout occurred, and a little common sense

used by both sides, the history of the difficulties of our organization with employers would make better reading matter for our employers and our members. At the present time there is nothing to be gained by discussing what has happened in the past, other than to avoid making the same mistakes over again, which is one of the points I am trying to make in this short article.

I do not intend to name any particular difficulty of the past, where our employers were at fault, nor am I going to name any difficulty where we were responsible. Suffice to say that there is a number I could quote with authenticity on both sides.

Under our present constitution it is impossible for a difficulty to occur through hasty action on our part, if our laws are adhered to.

Article 16 provides for two arbitration committees being appointed by a local union to confer with an employer whenever a grievance arises. The second arbitration committee, acting in conjunction with the Grand Vice-President, who has the authority to summon the Grand President to the scene, if necessary.

If we cannot have a just grievance adjusted after conforming with the above-mentioned laws, and it becomes necessary to strike, we surely cannot be accused of acting hastily in the matter.

While we have power to enact conservative laws to govern us, to guide us, and to protect us, we have not the power to enact laws that will compel our employers to meet us in conference when we have a grievance with them. Hence the necessity of our officers endeavoring to meet our employers in time of peace to provide ways and means for meeting them when grievances or misunderstandings arise between us.

There is a right that every human being is accorded in this great land of the free and home of the brave, and that is the right to be heard. The common thief, the assassin, the trea-

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sonist, is given that American right; the constitution of our country provides that he shall be heard before he is condemned.

We are not an organization of thieves, assassins or treasonists; just an organization of law-abiding wage-earners organized for the purpose of bettering our conditions in every way possible by legitimate methods only, and all we ask is to be heard. If our grievance is just, we want that grievance adjusted; if it is not just, show us that we are wrong, and we will be satisfied.

We feel that we will be successful in meeting most of our employers for the aforesaid purpose, as we believe they are just as anxious to avoid labor difficulties arising as are the members of our Brotherhood, who have gone on record to that effect by enacting the most just and most conservative laws of any labor organization in existence on this important question.

There may be some of them that will not grant us a hearing, thinking they will discourage us thereby. To those employers we wish to say that we are not going to become discouraged; we are not going to change our policy in this respect.

We intend to treat all of them honestly and fairly, avoid difficulties whenever we can honorably do so, but if we are forced to fight for our rights, we are going to fight to a finish, if I may use that expression.

Since the meeting of the Board we have conferred with the representative of one large employer. The conference was very satisfactory in every way.

It would not be wise policy to go into details as to who we met or what was accomplished at this time, but results will speak for themselves in the future. We expect to meet two others within the next sixty days, and keep on until we meet all of them.

If we find, in looking back over our past, that we have made mistakes, it is our duty to prevent mistakes of a like nature occurring again, or I will

go further and say, if we find we have done wrong in the past, it is our duty not to do wrong in the future. How can we prevent it, some may say. By following the constitution, by insisting that it be lived up to in every respect.

Whenever a mistake was made in the past you will find that the constitution was not followed, if you care to make an investigation of them.

I do not believe that a local union contemplates violating the constitution at any time. There are very often individuals in a local union who are anxious that some certain thing be done that will benefit them personally, regardless of the constitution or local by-laws. It is that class of members who are responsible for a great many of the mistakes we have made in the past.

Those are the class of members that the rank and file must watch, so as to avoid our making mistakes of a like nature in the future.

If we can form the proper relationship with our employers through meeting them in times of peace, much good will result from it. There is no reason why we cannot succeed in the undertaking, if all local unions will assist us by insisting that the constitution be adhered to at all time. Call your Grand President on the ground before you think of calling a strike, as it is more satisfactory to both to settle a difficulty without any cessation of work occurring. It creates a better feeling all around; elevates the prestige of the Brotherhood.

F. J. McNULTY.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

In beginning my report for the month of March I beg to state to the entire membership of the Brotherhood that in the different cities that I have visited the majority of union men were under the impression that Local No. 3 was down and out, in fact they were agreeably surprised to learn that they were misinformed and to be apprised of the fact that as an eligible

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corps No 3 is still doing business at the same address as heretofore, and there being no delegates to attend the American Federation of Labor convention for a period of nearly a year, the calamity howl of down and out will not be hurled with such vocabulary vigor as otherwise might be expected, no doubt the desire to establish the above impression universal was caused by the wish being father to the thought, but it is safe to predict that even with the detrimental statement made in other localities by supposed union men, prominent in the affairs of our craft, that the union spirit of the members of No. 3 cannot be stultified or made to waver. To further show that No. 3 is not exterminated from this fair but gigantic earth, is their successful effort to dispose of the vermin within their ranks, to date they have expelled Ex-Business Agent Edward Kelly, an ardent advocater of the principle that work in New York was for New Yorkers only, and those from other cities were not entitled to trespass inside or near the sacred walls where he so long had held sway; likewise the self-established Michael Stanton was expelled, he also being a vigorous opponent of the traveller who might tread New Yorkward. The third to be expelled is Marcus Haden, late delegate to the Salk Lake convention, known as the man of putty, on account of the ease with which those working against unionism could mould him. The charges that the above-mentioned trio were tried on and found guilty were Sec. 1 and 3, Art. 28 of the constitution. Hayden appeared for trial, but Kelly and Stanton did not. I have it from fairly good authority that the dual union will have nothing to do with them, showing that there is a limit to the riff-raff exception to them. The antagonistic but honest electrical contractors will pass them by, leaving them subservient slaves of the Parry cohorts. It can truthfully be said that those favoring the stone wall against travelling card men went over to the

other side, leaving about one thousand true union men in No. 3, placing her, as she should be, a loyal I. B. E. W. local.

On March 5th Grand Vice-President Sullivan and myself attended a meeting of Local District Council No. 2, and assisted in making up their by-laws.

On March 6th the Grand President, Grand Vice-Presidents Sullivan, Allman, Smith, and myself met in conference the Executive Board of the New York Electrical Contractors' Association for the purpose of settling the trouble so long existing between them and Local No. 3. At that conference we all believed a settlement could be reached, the contractors showing some traits that might be construed as intending to be fair. Their committee consisted of Mr. J. R. Strong, J. P. Hall, Mr. Russell, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Hatzel. We adjourned to meet March 8th. On that date at the conference we found the employers' committee somewhat changed, both in sentiment and representatives. Two of those at the former meeting were absent, and in their places were Mr. Keifer, and last, but not most, the (very, very) Hon. Chas. L. Idlitz, Esq. It immediately became evident that the only way for a settlement between the Brotherhood and electrical contractors was to grant a charter to the dual body or our union as the employers' association called it. That proposition we could not accept, especially the way they wanted it arranged. Should a charter be granted, the new union would not be obliged to accept any of the present members of Local No. 3, so it can be seen that the inducement was somewhat tropical. To show their fiendish desire to crush unionism, Mr. Keifer stated that he discovered one of his employees that was paying assessments to No. 3. He immediately laid him off, as he considered that no man could serve two masters. Mr. Hall stated that he threatened two of his men that if they failed to pay their dues in the dual

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union on or before the following Wednesday that he would fire both of them. He assured us that both accepted his ultimatum. Moral: When the boss controls your manhood, he won't do a thing to you.

Nine or ten made an effort to get a branch of our trade interested in starting a local. They see the necessity of it, but are a little timid while so much trouble exists.

On March 11th I attended a good, live and interesting meeting of Local No. 419.

Sunday, March 12th, I attended a meeting of the Committee and Ways and Means of Local District Council No. 2, and assisted in compiling the proposed by-laws.

On the 13th I attended the Executive Board meeting of Local No. 3 on important business.

On the 14th I visited Local No. 254, they having a fair sized meeting.

On the 15th I visited Local No. 140, having a large and enthusiastic meeting; also went to Amsterdam. The Automatic Telephone Company are preparing for considerable cable work in Johnstown and Gloversville. The prospects are fair for forming a local there as soon as a few more floaters start to work.

On March 16th I attended a meeting of the machinery section of the Schenectady Trades Assembly, where a favorable settlement was reported of a grievance of Local No. 110 against the General Electrical Company.

On the 17th I attended a large meeting of Local No. 42, and was pleased to find that every man in the local feels it his duty to attend all meetings and do his share towards conducting the affairs in a business-like way and to promote fraternalism.

On March 18th I attended a meeting of Local No. 267, as per order of the Grand President, to settle trouble of long standing between members of different branches of work. I gave a temporary decision, which I sent to the Grand President for his approval,

which was returned in writing to the local as a constitutional decision.

On the 19th I met a committee from Locals No. 181 and No. 42, believing it advantageous for both locals to amalgamate, Local No. 181 having but fifteen members. It seems as though in a city the size of Utica it would be better to have one local. No. 181 desired to remain as at present. The meeting resulted, nevertheless, in good, both locals agreeing to draw up an agreement on trade rules between themselves beneficial to both locals.

On the 20th, by order of the Grand President, I took up the appeal of Brother Buckman, of Local No. 392, against Local No. 43. Brother Buckman had sued Local No. 43 for not accepting his travelling card. I received a copy of statements as filed by both parties from the lawyers. I investigated further and sent my recommendation to the Grand President. I then endeavored to make an appointment with the brother, being informed that he was back in Troy. I wrote to Brother Rossmusen, president of No. 392, that I would meet Brother Buckman the following Sunday. I later received a telegram from the president of No. 392 that Brother Buckman would not be there.

On March 22d I visited Local No. 44. I was disappointed to find so many members lax in their attendance at the meetings.

On March 23d I attended a meeting of Local No. 284. At that meeting some very important business was taken up, discussed and disposed of. I then, after the meeting of No. 284, paid a visit to a meeting of Rochester Trades and Labor Council, of which our local there is affiliated with. It seems characteristic of the delegates of the Electrical Workers in a great many of the central bodies to not attend and take part in the work unless they are expecting trouble, then when trouble comes they wonder why other delegates do not take more interest in their grievances. It is about time

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that the members of all the locals see to it that they have representatives attend to what they are elected for or resign and make room for those who will. I was in Rochester from the 22d until the 25th, trying to make arrangements for installing a new local. I received valuable assistance from F. Keough, Business Agent of the carpenters. I also met several brethren of Local No. 86, who are to give me their assistance, so the prospects are bright toward increasing our membership. I came across a great many members from other locals that have been working in Rochester and had never made any attempt to deposit their travelling cards in Local No. 86. The most of them claimed that they thought it was not necessary to transfer as long as they were not employed by Rochester contractors. I gave the law in regard to such matters and received promises that they would immediately send for their travelling cards and deposit them in No. 86. I then came to New York to attend a lawsuit of Local No. 3 against E. Kelly, M. Stanton and M. Hayden, that came up the 27th, was laid over and came up and was tried on the 29th.

I have written to a number of locals in arrears for per capita this month, but have received replies from only one. All the letters must have been received, as none of them have been returned. It is one of the most difficult things to get answers from some of our locals, but it is a common occurrence for a letter to come to the General Office complaining of not having their letters answered by the Grand Vice-President. If they have as much trouble in that respect as I do, I don't blame them for protesting.

I investigated the grievance of Bro. Johnson, of the Hartford local against No. 3 for not accepting his travelling card, and sent the findings in the case to the Grand President. One statement in the letter of Brother Johnson against No. 3 was that on the same night he applied and was refused there

were other travelling cards accepted for the reason that the owners went down in their pockets. That statement might go in good times, but under the present conditions I fail to see the inducement for any one to gouge very deep.

I have received letters from all of the locals excepting No. 15, notifying me they favored forming a local Executive Council to organize in the vicinity of Newark; also sending the names and addresses of delegates to represent them. The delegates will meet the second Sunday in May at Electrical Workers' Hall, 336 Washington street, Newark, N. J., to draft by-laws and complete formation. All the delegates will be notified by postal. In my effort to form a council along the line of the Erie railroad I have not been so successful, a number of the locals writing and asking how it would benefit their local, what would be the expense, etc. I will answer here that if all locals take an interest, and send good representatives, each district would at all times know the exact conditions of all the other districts, locals would know the needs of each other, and could render valuable assistance in numerous ways; as to the expense, if proper methods were applied the returns would be many fold over the expense; in fact, the council would be just what the locals and their members made it. Its strength could only be measured by the co-operative efforts of all. One fact is before us very plain, that to better our conditions we must have a closer local affiliation, enabling us to be more acquainted and friendly toward each other.

In concluding I would ask all the locals in the First District to appoint a committee of three or five to make suggestions on changes they deem proper in the various sections of our constitution, then discuss them on the floors of the local until they are satisfactory, when they can be sent to the General Office for the constitutional committee, who will be appointed two

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weeks before the convention at Louisville, Ky., in September of this year.

Fraternally yours,

FRANCIS J. SWEET,
G. V.-P. First District.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

Wednesday, March 1st, I left Lowell, Mass., at noon to attend meeting of Local No. 103 that evening as regards the helpers of that Local. Next day I went to Dover, N. H., and found that No. 468 had not held a meeting for some time. I saw the president and some other members, but found out most of the boys were working out of town, that division taking in a large territory. They are unable to return home some nights. The treasurer and financial secretary were eighty miles away and would not get in until Saturday, p. m. So I called a meeting on that date and interviewed the other members. In the mean time learning it was a hard matter for them to hold meetings and get a quorum together. They thought it much better to transfer into Local No. 426, which is not far distant. So I collected what I could, sent in their charter and they joined No. 426. By request I returned to Boston on Sunday to attend special meeting of the Helpers of No. 103. The matter of getting enrolled on the books at the general office was taken up and discussed. Many theories and views were expressed. Then the whole subject was left in the hands of a committee of ten to report back to No. 103. I left for Fitchburg in the morning. No. 410 had gotten in arrears through the neglect of a certain officer. After getting explanations, I arranged to hold a notified meeting on Friday evening, so I left in the morning for Adams, Mass.

Local No. 293 was also very much in arrears, and I found a very bad state of affairs existing between two opposing factions. Some credit is due to those who have tried to do right in behalf of the I. B. E. W. I took some of the officers to the Building Trade's

Council meeting, which was in session that night, and made known what facts I had learned to them, and asked their support in assisting to straighten out matters. Am pleased to say they agreed to do whatever they possibly could in behalf of No. 293.

I then called a special meeting of 293 the next night. I returned to the Adams, saw the president of the B. T. C., reported my findings to him and he called the executive board together that night. We also took action in Local No. 293. I was instructed to work in conjunction with the B. T. C. president. The matter on the part of the B. T. C. being left in his hands, we went to Williamstown next morning and prevailed on certain people to come to the Adams and settle up with No. 293. They refused on the start, but later thought better and stopped work. I arranged to bring both factions together that evening and finally got matter settled up satisfactory to all hands, and reported the same to the B. T. C. committee, who were awaiting for a final decision. Too much credit cannot be given to the Adams B. T. C. for their loyalty in time of need. No. 293 cleaned up the slate to March 1st and added two more members. I hope now the hatchet will remain buried. A good lesson has been learned. I left Friday morning for Fitchburg and attended the meeting of No. 410 that evening. We had a good attendance, a new set of officers and were elected and matters put in fair shape. Saturday I left for Haverhill, Mass., but found that No. 470 had changed their meeting night and had also removed to another hall. I then came to Lawrence to attend a meeting of the New England District Council on Sunday. The report of that meeting will reach the Locals later through the secretary. I came to New London by request, being informed that a large number of new men were at work in that city. I saw the president of No. 344. He having become an employer, had no further interest

in the cause. I went to the C. L. U. meeting that night and was called on to make an address. Next day I canvassed the men. I found four good card men in the city, one from No. 7, one from No. 79 and two from No. 343. These four were only working temporarily. All other linemen were delinquent. Ten were of No. 344, one year in arrears; one from No. 99, four years to the bad; two from No. 11, two from No. 90 and one with an application in No. 146.

I managed to get into the ship yards at Groton next day, through courtesy of a friend. There were about twenty wiremen at work there. among that number were three bad ones of No. 103 one from No. 410 and a good card man from No. 99.

There may have been others from elsewhere, but I knew those reported personally. I covered the inside wiremen in New London and all but two were dead ones of No. 344. I used all the persuasive powers my category would permit and invited them to the meeting that night. Over twenty came. One lineman of No. 344 and one inside wireman of No. 344 were the only home guards that presented themselves at the meeting. There were just three who never were in the I. B. E. W., and but one hero willing to join. However, the backsliders were willing to come in on an open charter. Caution prevent any further explanation. But, members of the I. B. E. W., you can draw your own conclusions as to the predicament I was in, so I will refrain from enumerating further incidents other than to say the shipyard gang were to be laid off the next week, and it was useless to try any further.

I left in the morning for Hartford to give No. 37 a hand. I saw some of the officers and they laid out a lot of work for me.

I went to Bristol and found nine good card men, eight from No. 37, one from No. 351, one from No. 146 badly in arrears. I found but two non-union linemen, and got an application and

deposit from one and a promise from the other that holds or I miss my guess. I attended a meeting of No. 37 that night, and we had a good crowd present.

The next morning I went to Glastonbury, and after considerable hunting, I learned the gang did not go out there that day, but had gone to Newington. I went to Newington. Upon arrival there I was informed that they had gotten through with their work there and it was unknown where they had gone to, so I went to New Britain and found all hands their O. K., with the exception of one man, that persuasion or argument would not get him in the fold, he preferring to enter the ranks when he took the notion himself, claiming his mind was made up to go in at an early date. I met one man from No. 90 who was nine months in arrears, and he signified his intentions of settling up with that local and transferring to No. 37. There was one other member of No. 37 in arrears who I failed to locate, he having gone home for the day.

On Monday I went to Burnside and saw the electric light gang and found but one member from No. 37, the rest were never in the I. B. E. W., but were considering the advisability of becoming members. None, however, were willing to make out applications or make a deposit, although easy terms were made to them.

I then went to Tariffville, but found the gang there had left and gone to Simsbury, so I went to Simsbury, and located at nearly quitting time. I found four card men, one from No. 37, one from No. 96, one from No. 90 and one from No. 343. I succeeded in getting one of the others to make out an application and pay a deposit. One gave the usual hard luck story, and the other wants to think it over.

The next morning I went to Manchester. On arrival there the gang was not at work where I expected to find them, so I went to South Manchester and found out where they

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were. Returning back to Manchester again, I found the bunch in a good place to advance the cause. There were seven men in the gang, five card men of No. 37. After considerable argument I got one to make out an application, and left the other thinking the matter over. It rained pretty hard that day, and when I returned to Hartford it was too late to take in the only place that was left on the list given by No. 37.

I attended the meeting of No. 186 that night. The attendance was small. I learned they had called off their trouble, but found they were still making a struggle for the cause.

I left in the morning for Waterbury. It was my fourth visit to that city. I found matters in worse shape than ever. I went and saw some officers of the Building Trades Council, and also officers of the C. L. U. with two of the old standbys of No. 11, and from what I learned in my interviews I concluded if there were not seven men willing to hold the charter I would send it to the General Office. The next day, in company with a member of the I. B. E. W. we made a canvass, and it resulted in no success, so I turned the names of those who were willing to stay with the Brotherhood over to the Grand Secretary, they to pay their dues at the General Office. I have made a report of the state of affairs there to the Grand President, and sent the charter home. I am sure another charter will be placed in Waterbury before many moons. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

I came to New Haven the next morning and learned that No. 304 had thrown down the gauntlet, the majority of the standbys had left town, and the Financial Secretary had gone into business at Bridgeport. I went to Bridgeport to see him and get the books, etc., returning on the next train. I found Brother Robinson, he having the charter and all other paraphernalia at his home. I went over the books and found every-

thing square up to date, so I sent the charter home and turned the few remaining members over to No. 90. Everything possible was done in the past to build up No. 304; willing members from No. 90 done all in their power, but it was no use. Matters will come around all right in the end. I had a conference with some of the Central Labor Union delegates that evening, and later with some of the officers of No. 90. The next day I went to see a contractor with Business Agent Warden, also an owner of a new \$250,000 building to be erected and finished by Sept. 1st. The electrical workers and all other mechanics on that job must have a union card. The next day I went to see the contractor of the Knights of Columbus building, and none but union men shall work there, so I feel safe in saying that many of the backsliders will come knocking at the door, and they certainly will pay the price of admission.

There was an awful slump in the building industry in this State for over a year, but the present outlook will teach those who fell by the wayside a good lesson. Conditions under way will bring about the proper results. I left New Haven for Dansbury on the 4:05 P. M. train. There was a little mix up on the books there. I went over the books on Sunday and got the matter all fixed up O. K. and attended a meeting of the Central Labor Union in the afternoon. Local No. 195 has a good leader, and they are getting down to business like old veterans; they also have an excellent central body to back them up.

I left Dansbury in the morning for South Norwalk. I canvassed the men in that town and found eight men from other locals who had not deposited their travelling cards, three from No. 310, three from No. 90, one from No. 146, one from No. 343. I held a meeting that evening and had a fairly good attendance, and instructed members from other locals to put their cards in No. 472, and advised them to

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join the Central Labor Union. They are getting along nicely for a small local. We added one more member to their rolls.

I left the next morning for Bridgeport. They had changed their meeting night. I saw several of the boys. I am sorry to say several were out of work. I posted them where they could get employment, but none of them cared to leave town.

I left on the 4:28 train that evening for Fall River, Mass., and learned that Local No. 437 had not held a meeting for over three months. It was a bad state of affairs. I saw the officers and arranged to go over the books. I got the books, but no officers came around, owing to previous engagements. One of the members came instead, and gave me what data he could. I found the books O. K., with a nice sum in the treasury. I got use of a good large hall for Friday evening. I made a personal canvass of every man at work at the business in that town and listened to many tales of woe. The most of them signified their intentions of squaring up and making a new start again. I held a meeting and about twenty-five showed up. Brother Jackson, first vice-president of the State Branch of American Federation of Labor, made an address, urgently requesting the members of No. 437 to begin to do business again. I then gave them a good lecture and finally got them to make a new start again. We elected new officers and they were installed about midnight. I have every hope of the members of No. 437 getting down to business again. I must return there shortly and give them some more assistance.

In reviewing my report the readers of the WORKER will see but the bright side of existing conditions; conscience forbids stating the thorough state of affairs. To be brief, will state there is a whole lot of dissension between many members on personal differences between themselves that really should be eliminated. Success was never made by petty differences. The locals

of Connecticut are about to form a District Council.

The business outlook is very bright in New England for this year. With the co-operation of all hands working together it certainly means many new members for the I. B. E. W. By request the Grand President is coming into the New England District for one week and get acquainted with the many drawbacks we have to contend with. It will be impossible for him to visit many locals this trip, but he will attend as many meetings as possible on the ground we shall cover. I got as many locals as possible in close proximity to each other to hold joint meetings. I sincerely hope no locals not on the list will feel offended or slighted on this event.

Yours fraternally,

E. T. MALLORY.

Fall River, Mass., April 1, 1905.

From Bro. Mallory.

Please find space, if possible, in the columns of this month's WORKER to make the following corrections in the report of the Grand Executive Board distributed to the various locals last month:

On the matter of helpers in Local No. 103, it should have read that the helpers were enrolled on the books of Local No. 103, but were not enrolled on the books at the General Office. My action in this matter was that in which I would only place myself on record if it were any other local in the I. B. E. W. While I am a member of Local No. 103, I could not vote to give this local any privileges other locals are denied under the constitution. My motto is "Justice and fair play to all."

In the case of Stewart Hemphill against No. 5 and No. 103, will say the matter has been of long standing, and was placed before the Grand Executive Board meeting at St. Louis. The decision of the Board at that time sustained the action of No. 5.

The matter then dropped until such time as closed shops were gained in

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the jurisdiction where Hemphill was at work. Then he brought his case before the District Council meeting at Salem, Mass., in December, and by a vote of that body the case was turned over to the Executive Board of No. 103. A hearing was held in which Hemphill and myself were both present. The Executive Board of No. 103 granted a permit to Hemphill to work in the jurisdiction of No. 259, pending further investigation. The matter was then taken up with No. 5 and Grand Vice-President Allman, he coming to Boston on Christmas Day and met the Executive Board of No. 103, Hemphill also being present at the hearing, where a settlement agreeable to all sides was made, Hemphill agreeing to settle on weekly installments to No. 103, they in return to pay the money over to No. 5. Through some error explained by the Grand President in another column of the WORKER, No. 103 had carried out their part of the agreement to the letter, and certainly deserved no censure by the Grand Executive Board. The true facts in the case being learned some time later, the part Local No. 103 had taken in the matter was through the action of the District Council, Hemphill not being at work in their territory and not in that of No. 103.

E. T. MALLORY.

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT.

The first of the month I was in Pittsburg, attended meeting of No. 14 on the 2nd, attended a meeting of No. 5 on the 3d and night of the 3d; took a day off and went to Washington, D. C., for the 4th, and while there was instructed by Grand President to come over to New York on Monday for a meeting with contractors in that city. Arriving in New York I met the Grand President and Grand Vice-Presidents Sweek, Sullivan and Smith, and we then met the contractors, and after a two hours' debate they suggested that we form a District Council in New York, and they would do business through it,

and for us to return the following Wednesday at 3 P. M.

After leaving the contractors' meeting we held one of our own at the hotel and decided what way and how we would draw up by-laws for a District Council. The Grand President had to return to Washington. Brothers, Sweek, Sullivan and Smith attended the meeting of the Executive Board of No. 3 and hunted up by-laws of other organizations to find out how they conducted their District Councils.

I went over to Jersey City, attending meeting of No. 164 that night and next morning met the Good and Welfare Committee, to go over and fix up their wage scale and agreement for the ensuing year.

Returning to New York, I met the other Vice-Presidents. We started in to form by-laws for a District Council. We worked till 4 A. M. Wednesday morning, then took three hours' rest, and after getting a lunch started in, and at 3 P. M., the time to meet the contractors, had them ready in a crude form. We went before the contractors, and the gentleman who was chairman on our other visit was absent, but Mr. Idlitz and two others, who were not present before, were there, and they asked us what we had done in regard to forming a District Council, and we explained what was done; also read the by-laws that were drawn up. Several of the contractors were favorably impressed with what had been done, but Mr. Idlitz, the Czar of that body, cut everything short by saying they would do nothing until the 1st of next year, when their agreement with the scab local expired.

Right here I want to say I have heard several of our brothers make the statement that No. 3 was licked, and she was down and out, but the majority of the contractors acknowledge that No. 3 is a long way from being whipped, and that No. 3 had a great many members who they would like to have in their employ.

I also wish to say that the contrac-

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tors run the scab organization. They say who can join and who has to be registered, and if there is any one who has become a member and does something some contractor does not like, he has the Contractors' Association's order that the scab union throw him out, and they do it.

With Grand Vice-Presidents Sullivan and Smith we stopped in Washington, D. C., and reported to the Grand President what was done, also left the by-laws we had drawn up to be typewritten. Brother Sullivan and I left for Pittsburg. Arriving there, we attended a meeting of No. 5, and the next week during the day I spent with the Business Agent of No. 14, looking up non-union men, also some ex-members. We did not do a rushing business, but succeeded in getting a few applications and a great many promises, and with the Business Agent keeping after them, on pay-day will get quite a few more. At night I went over and straightened up the books of No. 5, and from now on I believe everything will run along smoothly.

I left Pittsburg on the morning of the 18th at 3 A. M. for Berwick, Pa., where I was to put in a new local. Arriving there I met several of the new applicants, and the meeting was set for Sunday afternoon at 2 P. M. in Bloomburg, Pa. I was informed that supplies were sent, but when I went to install the local there was nothing but due books, working cards and constitution, but I installed the local and had officers elected, and as there was no telegraph office open on Sunday, I had to wait until Monday morning to order the books, which I did, and then had to wait until Wednesday night for them, so I could instruct the new officers how to keep them.

Monday, with a brother from Sharon, I spent in Bloomburg looking up some linemen and inside men who did not attend the meeting on Sunday, and received promises from all of them that they would join at the next meeting. Tuesday I met a couple of linemen in Berwick, who did not carry a

card, and they also promised to joint at the next meeting.

I left Berwick at 8:20 P. M. Wednesday night for Williamsport, Pa., but did not arrive there until 11:30 P. M. Their meeting was over. The next morning I met the president and several of the brethren and explained to them about Beck, a member of their local, who was working unfair in Baltimore, but found out he was out on a travelling card.

I left Williamsport at 11 A. M. for Pittsburg, arriving there at 8 P. M. I attended a meeting of No. 14, and the next morning called on Mr. McCarty, of the P. & A., as I was informed that he was discriminating against card men on the strength of a statement made by a non-union man. I explained to him that the information he had received was false, and requested him to employ card men.

From Pittsburg I went to Alliance, but on arriving there found that there were not enough members left to hold a meeting. With Brother Erhart we went out and tried to find a couple of brethren who were in arrears, but could not find them, and the next morning I found one and an ex-member, who promised to make good, and if they do so the local will continue.

From Alliance I went to Canton and met several of the brethren, and on Sunday had a short meeting and was informed as to the conditions existing in that city, and set the following Wednesday night for an open meeting. Monday I spent looking after members in arrears and some non-union men. Tuesday I went to Akron and saw some of the men working at the electrical business, and that night held a meeting, getting nine names on an application for a charter. Next day I visited all the men I could find who did not attend the meeting, and received eight more names on application for charter, with a promise from five more that they would join. I returned to Canton, and that evening held an open meeting; not a large attendance, but did get one applica-

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tion and one promise. Thursday I spent in Canton looking up non-union men, also notifying a brother who had a grievance to attend a special meeting Saturday night.

On Friday I went to Massillon, and that night held a meeting with what brethren that were left of No. 35. It was decided to open the charter for thirty days, making the initiation fee \$5 during the time charter is open.

Will try and have all jobs opened up in Massillon, so our members can work on any of them, and will make a statement on this in my next report. With best wishes to all brethren, I remain, Fraternally yours,

E. P. ALLMAN, G. V.-P.
Canton, Ohio, April 2, 1905.

FOURTH VICE PRESIDENT.

On closing my February report I was in Baltimore, Md. On March 1st I attended the Building Trades Council meeting. On March 2nd I attended a regular meeting of No. 28, which was well attended, being an election of officers. On the 3d I went to Washington, D. C. On March 4th I received a telegram from Grand President McNulty to return to New York. I left on the morning of the 5th and arrived in New York at noon, meeting Brother McNulty, Grand Vice-Presidents Sweek, Sullivan and Allman. We had another meeting with the New York electrical contractors, and after several hours' argument, pro and con, we left without a settlement, as the contractors had a hard one on their hands in the shape of the dual organization, and I believe that will benefit us more than the contractors, as the class of men they have cannot be depended on for anything, for the contractors made the remark that a great many of the men were there only for the work but their heart was still with No. 3, and the contractors have found out that a man is not worth much when his heart is not in the work. But as they have an agreement with the dual organization until December 31, 1905, the fight will last that long.

On March 9th I left New York for Atlanta, Ga., arriving there on March 10th. On Sunday, March 12th, I had several committee meetings. On the 13th of March I held a special meeting of No. 84, which was well attended. I got permission to put in a charter of the electric company's men. On March 14th I held a regular meeting of No. 78, which was also well attended, to get their permission for the new charter. That night I left for Knoxville, Tenn, where I had been called to settle some difficulty between the men and the street railway company. I met the committee that morning and had two meetings with the manager of the company, and at a special called meeting that night the members decided to give the company until April 1st, and the manager was notified to that effect. I left there the next morning for Birmingham, Ala., where I had called a special meeting for that night. I attended a meeting of No. 227 that night, which was poorly attended. On March 17th I attended a regular meeting of No. 136, which was also poorly attended. On Sunday morning, the 19th of March, I left for Atlanta, Ga., where I had called a meeting of the light men for 3 o'clock. I found the meeting well attended, and placed a charter for them, which will mean about fifty members added to our membership. On March 20th I left for Knoxville, Tenn., again, where I had been called by telegram, as the men had not waited, as they agreed to. When I arrived there I found the trouble caused through a couple of hot-headed members, and then they left town; but I want to say the union did not recognize the strike, and it was called off, for I want the public and company in this district to know that I will not stand for any such work as that done by those men, for that is one trouble to-day, some men act too hastily, and the sooner that kind of men are learned a lesson the better for them and the Brotherhood, for we must demonstrate to the people that the I. B. E. W. is always willing to

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live up to all agreements. I left Knoxville again for Birmingham, Ala., and attended a regular meeting of No. 227 on March 22d, which was very well attended. On March 24th I attended another meeting of No. 136, which was also well attended. I spent several days looking up ex-members of Birmingham locals, as there was a great many men that had quit paying dues, and on March 29th gave an open meeting of No. 227, and quite a few of the old members paid up and other proposed to straighten up as soon as possible. On March 30th I left Birmingham, Ala., for Memphis, Tenn. I wish to state that the Bell Company have given the men in Birmingham, Ala., off at 3 o'clock Saturday. It went into effect March 25th.

I will close for this month. Wishing all the brethren success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

DALE SMITH, G. V.-P.

FIFTH VICE PRESIDENT.

The first of the month found me in the Tri-cities trying to build up our locals there.

Both branches of the trade were once well organized in these cities, but have been badly crippled by unsuccessful strikes. I spent about ten days there and succeeded in getting some new members for No. 154 and No. 278. Also helped No. 278 prepare a new agreement, which they have presented to the contractors and which I expect to be able to have signed for them when I go there next week.

Local No. 109, of Davenport, is a well regulated local, and has the city pretty well organized, with the exception of the Bell Company, where about half the men are members.

I made a personal call on every man working for this company, and while I got but one application, I got several promises which I expect them to make good when I call again.

On March 4th I received a telegram from No. 193, saying they were locked out by the light company and Interstate Telephone Company. As I

had dates made in advance I could not go at once, and telegraphed them to that effect.

I arrived in Springfield, Mich., on the 8th, and found the men had returned to work after being out two days. These companies had been working eight hours and paying \$2.50 and \$2.75, respectively, and caused the lockout by putting notice of \$2.75 for nine hours. In view of the fact that No. 193 is not prepared for a strike, I advised them to accept the new scale, which they did. I want to say it goes against my grain to advise men to accept a reduction, but I would rather do this than to have a strike and lose it, as I think the Brotherhood would be farther ahead had they avoided some of the strikes we have had in this State lately.

Everything is running smoothly on these jobs now, and I don't anticipate any more trouble.

On March 11th I attended a meeting of fifteen men (ex-members of No. 1), who, after having deserted No. 1 and gone back to work for the contractors, had the nerve to appeal to me to force No. 1 to reinstate them without a fine.

Local No. 1 is up against a hard fight with the contractors, but she is composed of fighters, and will win the strike without the aid of such rats as these men are.

I spent several days while in St. Louis trying to organize the shopmen there. It is impossible to get in the shops, and I had very poor success. We have a small local of shopmen there, which is composed of hard workers, and through them we will eventually get the others.

On instructions from Grand President McNulty I took up the dispute which has existed for some time between Locals No. 50 and No. 309. The locals have been in dispute regarding wage scale on the Great Eastside railway system, No. 50 trying to enforce a scale of \$3.60, while No. 309 was content with \$3.00.

Each local appointed a committee,

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and I met the two committees on March 24th, at which time both sides agreed to present a scale of \$3.25 to cover the entire system. Both of the committees seemed well pleased with the settlement, and I don't look for any more trouble between these locals.

On March 29th I returned to Springfield to see Mr. Rottger, who is superintendent of the Bell Company in Illinois. This company was taken off the unfair list by No. 193 some time ago on the promise that the company would consider giving the men Saturday half-holiday, which they have not given yet. Mr. Rottger was out of the city when I came, but I met him on his return to-day. I found him to be a very fair man, and had not No. 193 broken faith with him some time ago, our Brotherhood would now be better off. I will not get a final answer from him regarding the half holiday for a few days to come.

I am making an effort to meet the companies as the representative of the International Brotherhood, and think a great deal of good will come therefrom, as the companies complain of the radicalism which is sometimes shown by some of our members, and seem to realize that an agreement made with an International Officer will not be broken.

In closing I wish to say that I was in Washington, D. C., but two days, and not several days, as my last letter to the WORKER would seem to indicate.

Yours fraternally,

F. G. O'CONNELL.

Springfield, Ill., March 31

SIXTH VICE PRESIDENT.

In closing my last report I had just arrived in Winston-Salem, N. C. I had a meeting on the night of March 1st. While I failed to do anything with the men working for the light company, I succeeded in getting enough telephone men for a charter. They are few in number, but are all made of the right kind of material. The men working for the light company there are getting from eighty

cents up, some of the best get as much as \$1.50 per day, but you couldn't talk union to them.

I left Winston-Salem on the morning of the 3d, went to Greensboro, N. C. I arrived there at 6:30 A. M. and arranged for a meeting that night. Eleven men showed up and all signed for a charter. I had to stay over until the next night (Saturday) as some of the boys could not raise the money before then. I succeeded in getting five more signers the next day.

I left Greenville on Sunday, the 5th, and went to Charlotte, N. C. I went to see the men working for the different companies on Monday and arranged for a meeting that night, with the results of landing a local with nineteen members. I left Charlotte on the 7th and went back to Winston-Salem, N. C. I had a meeting that night and installed new local No. 424, with one additional member. I left Winston-Salem on the 8th, and went to Greensboro, N. C., for the purpose of installing the local there, but found on my arrival that the charter and supplies had not come, so I took the next train for Raleigh, N. C., but I met with all kinds of discouragement on the start, as there had been two locals there before and both had gone under on the negligence of the financial secretary. But after two attempts I succeeded in getting eight to sign for a charter. I think they have enough experience by this time for them to see that the officers do their duty. I left Raleigh on the afternoon of the 10th, and arrived in Greensboro, N. C., at 6 P. M., and had a meeting that night and installed new local No. 295, with one additional member. I left Greensboro on the morning of the 11th and went to Charlotte, N. C., and had a meeting that night and installed new local No. 279, with one additional member. On Sunday, the 12th, I went from Charlotte, N. C., to Danville, Va. I canvassed the town Monday and found that there were only three or four men there that were eligible to membership. I left Danville that afternoon.

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On the 13th I went to Greenville, N. C., to attend the first regular meeting of Local No. 295, but found on my arrival that they had been unable to secure a hall, and could not have the meeting. I went from Greensboro on the morning of the 14th to Durham, N. C. I found a number of men working there. I made two attempts to get them together. The first night three of them came around, but the next night I had it all to myself. On the 16th I went from Durham to Raleigh, N. C., and had a meeting that night and installed a new local there. On the morning of the 17th I went from Raleigh to New Bern, N. C. On investigation I found there were only about four men working in the town and two of them had cards. From there I went to Wilmington, N. C. I wired the president of the local there to call a meeting, but the message was not delivered until it was too late to do anything. We tried to have a meeting Sunday morning, but only a few of the boys were around. Local No. 123 is in good condition, and all the members are working. Sunday afternoon I left Wilmington for Columbia, S. C. Knowing that Local No. 382 was in arrears, I immediately looked up the officers on Monday and called a meeting for that night. The financial secretary and myself put in the afternoon fixing up the per capita tax and sent it in. We had a meeting that night with a good attendance. I think with the instructions and advice they received, if carried out, will enable the local to get along better in the future than they have in the immediate past. On the 21st I, with a committee from Local No. 382, called on the firm of Harth & Ganan, electrical contractors, of that city, who were on the unfair list. We also called on the superintendent of the Columbia Water Power Company, who was on the unfair list. The parties mentioned of both concerns met us and talked very favorable, and I think the interview we had with them will be the means of both concerns straightening up. On the

morning of the 22d I left Columbia and went to Spartanburg, S. C. I saw most all the men working there that day and arranged for a meeting. They all promised to come, but only three showed up. I went to see them the next morning, but most all of them had decided that they did not want to go in. On the afternoon of the 23d I went from Spartanburg to Greenville, S. C., and arrived there too late to do anything that night, so I was out among the men the next day and found several men that had belonged to the union, but were from twelve months to two years in arrears. Had it not been for these men I would have gotten a local there, but being unable to do anything with them kept me from doing anything with the non-union men. I went from Greenville, S. C., to Asheville, N. C. On the morning of the 2th I attended the regular meeting of No. 238 that night. I have been asked by several brothers if the Asheville local was still in existence. I will say for their benefit that it certainly is and is a good one, too. You can find them every Saturday night at the Labor Hall. I wish to thank the members of No. 238 for the courtesies shown me while in Asheville. On Monday, the 27th, I went from Asheville to Bristol, Tenn., and arrived there too late to do anything that night. I got out Tuesday, and on investigation found that there were only three or four white men working there at the business. The telephone companies do most of their work with negroes. I left Bristol Tuesday night, the 28th, and went to Knoxville, Tenn. I attended a meeting of Local No. 318 on the night of the 29th, and found the local just recovering from a blow dealt by some of her own members. As Brother Smith had charge of the trouble. I suppose he will give a detailed report of it, so I will not take up the time and space. But will say that I think that the members we have there think of putting the job on the "bum," as they call it when they get ready to leave a town, are a disgrace

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to any organization. And just such work as that is what makes it so hard for an organizer to go into a town or city and accomplish anything. I left Knoxville on the morning of the 30th and went to Chattanooga, Tenn. I had wired the president of the local that I would be there, but after investigation found that the man shown as president in the directory of the WORKER had not been in Chattanooga for several months, and no one knew of my coming. I left that night for Corinth, Miss. On investigation I found that there were only two or three white men there working at the business and about that many negroes. I came from Corinth to Memphis, Tenn. I will go from here to Little Rock, Ark.

With best wishes to all brethren, I remain, Yours fraternally.

J. P. CONNER, G. V. P.
Memphis, Tenn., April 1, 1905.

SEVENTH VICE PRESIDENT.

My last report was written in New York, I said then that I was going to leave for Denver on the 7th, but conditions are at all times our masters, and I was not able to leave until 11:15 p. m. on the 8th. On the 6th we held a conference with the electrical contractors, and while we were not able to arrive at any definite conclusion, as to a proper plan under which a settlement could be brought about, there was mutual feeling that a settlement should be brought about, if either side intended to do business the coming season. Mr. Strong, the president of the electrical contractors, after we had discussed the matter pro and con for sometime, made the statement that the time was not ripe for a settlement, and we were about to break off all negotiations, when another thought came to his mind and he suggested that it might be possible to settle the trouble if we would organize the electrical workers in Greater New York into a district council on lines similar to those on which the district council of bricklayers or car-

penters were organized. The council to make all agreements and settle all difficulties. His idea as I understood him was that if a local was not allowed to grow too large, there would be a better chance for conservative men to control the situation, large bodies of men it had been argued by some of the contractors, became too excited, when some radical fellow got the floor, if then instead of having one large local controlling 2,000 men, we had two or three locals, neither of them to be allowed to take in more than 800 or at most 1,000 men, they to be a District Council and the Council, as it was suggested to be the controlling body, according to the plan the international was to sign these agreements, so as to make it more binding. At this meeting all of the contractors who were present expressed themselves in favor of such a plan, and it seemed feasible to us, so we adjourned with the understanding that we would meet again on the 8th; that in the mean time we would draw up a by-laws for the proposed council. Grand President McNulty was compelled to leave New York for Washington that night. Sweek, Smith, Allman and myself remained in New York and spent the day visiting the headquarters of the different labor organizations, who have District Councils and got copies of their by-laws. At 8 p. m. we met at the Ashland House and after going over the by-laws of the different organizations thoroughly, we came to the conclusion that we would discard the whole lot of them, and take the by-laws already adopted by District Council No. 2 of Greater New York as a base to work on. After approving every section of it, we took our own constitution of the I. B. E. W. and inserted section after section of it into the proposed by-laws of the District Council. Our object in doing so, being to bind the locals connected with the Council to the Council in such a way through the controlling influence of the brotherhood that

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there could never be any doubt as to where the responsibility for any action taken in the future would lay. In the plan the locals rights were considered, the councils rights were considered and the brotherhood from whom the locals and the council are conceived, reserved the right to supervise the actions of both of them. At 8:30 p. m. we met the contractors, we had received a telegram from G. P. McNulty about 2 o'clock that stated that it would be impossible for him to be present. We met new faces, some of the old ones were not there. Mr. Strong who was partly responsible for the hard, but I hope profitable, work which we had accomplished, and which we stayed up all the night before to finish was conspicuous by his absence, and Mr. Idlitz, whom we had not met before, after listening to the reading of the proposed by-laws, informed us that it was impossible for them to settle with us, as they were subject to the board of governors. He gave us his opinions on unions in general, which seemed to make him feel good, and didn't have much affect on our feelings. The acting president of the meeting said something about doing business with his own employees only, yet he too confessed that he was powerless unless his actions were approved by the Board of Governors. Poor fellow, he had asserted his right to do business with his employees, and then confessed that he had delegated that right to the Board of Governors. During one of the conferences, they, the contractors, confessed that they read the Worker very closely. I hope they do because I want to suggest that it would be advisable for them to climb out of the balloon, which they have got into. Balloons are fine things to look at, but if you want to do business in a business way, you will have to come down in the saw dust. The contractors were very suave when we parted, and we tried to be. It is an accomplishment which working men do not get credit for possessing. That

night we met the Executive Board of Local No. 3, and told them in as few words as possible the results of our several conferences. The contractors had requested us to issue a charter to the dual organization, and there had been considerable talk amongst some of the renegade members of I. B. E. W., who are the back bone of the dual organization to that effect. We informed the Executive Board that as long as there was five members in good standing, that the constitution protected them, and that we, the representatives of the brotherhood, had great respect for section 9, article 3 of the constitution, that it was there as the binding post to every other section, and should be remembered by every Local as well as every individual who has taken that greatest of all contracts, the solemn obligation of the I. B. E. W. They thanked us heartily for the manner in which we had handled affairs while in New York. We shook hands all around and parted, they to go to their homes, and we, that is three out of the four of us, who are doing business there, namely: Smith, Allman and myself to catch the 11:15 p. m. train for Washington, D. C., where we went to report to our Grand President, Sweek, who remained behind to do battle for the local that seemed to be as dear to him as any member of his genial family. Smith left Washington that night, Allman and I left the following morning for Pittsburg, where we arrived in time to attend the meeting of Local No. 5. We found that the conditions of Local No. 3 had been misrepresented in that prosperous burg, and did our best to straighten things out. I left there Monday for Chicago, where I arrived the next day. I attended the meeting of Locals No. 9, 134 and 376, and explained conditions in New York as they appeared to me. I want to thank Brother Phil Bender. My old friend Dick Scanlan, formerly Local No. 61 of Los Angeles. Bloomfield, Cleary, McElheny, Grimbolt, Paddy and Harry

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Sullivan. I will stop naming them right here, but I do want to express my heartfelt thanks to all the brothers I met not alone in Chicago, but every other place I visited for the many courtesies extended to me. I want to congratulate Local No. 134 on the manner in which they handle their finances. Their system would be a credit to any clearing house in the country. In conclusion I will explain conditions as they appear to me, after having visited Washington, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburg and Chicago. My opinion is that No. 3 will win, because from all indications this year is going to be the most prosperous of the several prosperous years we have had. That being the case No. 3 is bound to win. Baltimore has won in their fight, so has Pittsburg. Chicago cannot supply enough inside wire men to do the work. This is the dull season in New York, there is not any more idle men in New York now than they have at this time of the year as a rule. When the work opens up say by the middle of May, those fellows in the dual organization who think they are not known will be hunting for cover. These facts taken into consideration with the well known fighting qualities, which No. 3 has always been credited to possess, leads me to believe that she will win. It is said of her that she only had 28 members in good standing in one of her previous fights and that she won out. Conditions must have been very bad with some of the men who broke ranks on that occasion, and there is no doubt in my mind that their hearts were with No. 3 all the time. There are quite a number in that condition there today, and when the opportune time presents itself, which I hope is not far off, I think they will come when they are called, not by 28 members in good standing as was the case in their former fight, but the loyal 900, loyal now and in the future to both Local No. 3 and I. B. E. W. I arrived in Denver on Tuesday the 21st. Things

are not in the very best conditions here. There is plenty of work to keep me going for sometimes.

Fraternally yours

M. J. SULLIVAN.

G. P. V. of the Seventh of the I. B. E. W.

A TRUE STORY.

A man out of work, and he looked the part when he walked into the *Evening Journal* office and asked:

"You don't know any place where they're wanting machinists, do you?"

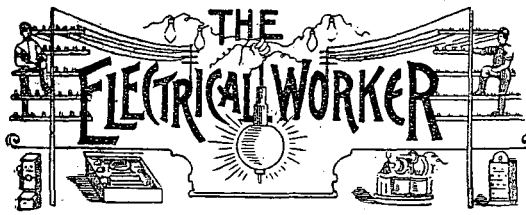
Receiving a negative though courteous answer to his inquiry he told his story.

"I came from Schenectady two weeks ago to look for a job. I tried Brooklyn, then Paterson, Passaic and Newark. This morning I footed it across the Meadows on the Newark and Jersey City turnpike. Couldn't find anything to do in Jersey City, so slipped across the river on an Erie ferry. I've been sleeping in Salvation Army barracks, but haven't had a square meal for a week. Now I am up against it hard. Can you advise me what to do?"

"Why don't you go to the headquarters of the Machinists' Union and deposit your card? You will be given temporary assistance there, and will learn of the best places to look for work."

"I haven't got any card. I was working in an open shop and became careless about my union membership. In fact, I got 'chesty,' and thought I could hold up my end alone. Now that I have lost my standing in the union, I realize what it was worth to me."

This is a true story, and its moral is easily seen. It is a brief but eloquent sermon for the benefit of the short-sighted workingman, whether he be a unionist or a non-unionist.



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As THE ELECTRICAL WORKER reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1905.

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25 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The Third of each month is the closing date, all copy must be in our hands on or before.



THE SUDWARTH PRINTING COMPANY.

BE BRIEF.

REMEMBER brevity it wit, and when you are writing something for the journal remember there are others.

Every reader of the ELECTRICAL WORKER has read of the strike on the subway in New York; has read of its

flat failure; how it fell through because it did not have the proper support. It is not a very pleasant duty for a national officer to refuse to sanction a strike when men are out, but he would be false to the cause of labor if he became a party to the willful breaking of an agreement. All agreements should be kept inviolate in spite of hot-headed, so-called leaders—the can't-loose fellow.

THE editor of the WORKER receives many letters that he is duty bound to refuse to publish, not that he refuses the members of the Brotherhood the right to criticize the official action of himself or any other officer of our organization, but we do claim that our official journal is no place to do it. The constitution tells how to proceed to right any wrongs, and it is not necessary to publish to the world the affairs of our Brotherhood. Since our connection with the Brotherhood this has been our position, and we refuse to change it at this late day. If our methods of publishing the paper are not satisfactory there is a remedy. We sincerely hope the contributors will cut out all spleen, and above all know what you are writing about. Don't jump to conclusions; tell the truth; write something of interest to the electrical workers in general, not a few who applaud all letters which have a tendency to disrupt. In taking this stand the writer is not defending himself or any other officer, but the Brotherhood in general, for when it becomes necessary to cater to the calamity howling element of organized labor, we positively refuse. There are ways to reach locals outside of the official journal. If officers fail to do their duty follow the constitution, but be careful what you write for publication in the journal.

Section 13 of article 14 reads as follows:

Sec. 13. Men who owe just debts and have left the jurisdiction of the local who furnished a Traveling Card should not be allowed another card

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until the debt has been paid, and he must pay the debt to be allowed membership in the local, after due notification; time limit to be six months.

This means just what it says, and when members give us names for publication in the journal we hope they will be absolutely sure and not take hearsay. We would rather let ninety-nine beats go without a word than publish one innocent man's name. So if we refuse to publish any name it is because the proof is not sufficient.

HARMONY.

WE often hear members of organized labor plead for harmony; anything for the sake of harmony. We do not accept this "anything for the sake of harmony." We want men to fight for the right, and if right prevails then there is no question of harmony. It is not absolutely necessary for one man to feed on the dust of another's opinions, be those opinions right or wrong, and the member who will submit to "anything for harmony's sake," is not doing his duty as a man; in fact, he is only taking up the room of one on earth. We know that it takes courage to fight against a forlorn hope, but keep fighting, and if you are right you will win others to your side. Sometimes when men refuse to give up their opinions and have the backbone to express themselves they are termed disrupters and are told they haven't the best interest of the movement at heart. No man has a right to assail the good name of a brother, but he has a perfect right and it is his duty to assail a wrong condition that may exist in an organization. Every officer of a local is subject to criticism, that is, his official acts, but not his manhood, honesty or integrity. If the president of a local deliberately tries to give the impression that he is "it," he lays himself open to honest criticism, and when his official acts are criticized he should not get mad and call those who dare to criticize or differ "calamity howlers," for a calamity howler is one who deliberately accuses

some one of dishonesty without one iota of proof, or one who finds fault without good grounds. Don't get down in the mouth over honest fault-finding. Remember it takes years to become a good proficient officer. And it is through criticism we learn to avoid making the same mistake twice. Let your action speak your union, not words. Keep fighting for the right regardless of what may be said against you, and do that which will be for the best interest of all, not a certain few, and you will get the much desired harmony.

CHARTERS GRANTED.

Feb. 2—No. 285, Fargo, N. D.
Feb. 21—No. 113, Lynchburg, Va.
Feb. 25—No. 425, Roanoke, Va.
Feb. 28—No. 199, Tampa, Fla.
March 6—No. 424, Winston-Salem, N. C.
March 7—No. 295, Greensboro, N. C.
March 8—No. 297, Charlotte, N. C.
March 11—No. 107, Bloomsburg, Pa.
March 13—No. 380, Raleigh, N. C.
March 14—No. 420, Keokuk, Ia.
March 14—No. 419, New York, N. Y.
March 15—No. 444, Carlinville, Ill.
March 21—No. 441, Atlanta, Ga.
March 31—No. 11, Akron, O.

NEW TRAVELING CARD.

Commencing May 1, 1905, a new style of traveling card will be used. We hope the financial secretary of each local will assist us in keeping the records of members clear upon our books. By the new style of card much labor is saved to the financial secretaries of the locals. Under the old system many times the secretaries failed not only to notify the local issuing the card that it had been deposited, but also failed to notify the General Office. It can readily be understood that it is absolutely impossible to keep records unless we are notified. We therefore hope the financial secretaries will lay in a supply of the new cards which

will be sold at the same rate as the old card, 50 cents per dozen. Each card will contain postage, we putting on the stamps before they are sent out. Any local having a supply of old cards on hand, purchased from the General Office, can exchange same for the new cards.

THE NEW VICE PRESIDENT.

MR. F. G. O'Connell, Local No. 2, was selected by the Executive Board to fill the unexpired term of District Vice-President F. L. Witters, resigned. Our new District Vice-President is a native of the Fifth District, was initiated in Local No. 148, of Decatur, Ill.

As soon as he gets through with some important matters in hand around St. Louis, he is going to work in the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and we sincerely hope that the members of the Fifth District will render him all the assistance in their power in the discharge of his official duties.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Will M. L. Nicholls kindly communicate with N. S. Nathanson, financial secretary of Local No. 20.

Inside wiremen are requested to keep away from Buffalo, N. Y. Lots of our members out of work.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of J. Breen, last heard of in Pontiac, Ill., will please write to his mother, Mrs. Breen, 17 Trent street, Trenton, N. J. Card No. 10,066.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Geo. Vann please notify the recording secretary of Local No. 20. His mother is dead and his brother is anxious to have him come back home.

Any one knowing the address of Henry Judd, who was a member of No. 12, would do me a favor by sending me his address. He owes No. 121 some borrowed money, and has never tried to pay it or does not keep us posted as to his whereabouts, so do

not take him in the Brotherhood until he squares this debt. Would also like the address of G. W. Vanzant, card No. 11,810. Yours fraternally.

S. H. PHILLIPS, F. S. No. 121.

Would like to hear from one Ernst Supper and Nick Nichols, who worked with Tom Walton on trolley work in New Jersey about five or six years or so ago. MICHAEL C. DWNES,

27 Cliff street, Jersey City, N. J.

Brother Mike Battles has changed his address to 927 Poydras street, New Orleans, La., in care of John Scanlan.

Brother Battles is still in a helpless condition. He would be pleased to hear from his old friends.

If Dave Austrian or James (Nig) Burns or Gingerbread Munyon should happen to notice this please write to Eugene Mack, Care Brunswick Hotel, Auburn, N. Y.

P. S.—If any brother should know the address of Big McCarthy, the cable splicer, please write to No. 16 La Plaz street, Brcegil, South America.

There is a strike still running in Germany which has lasted for thirty-five years. It has other remarkable features, as the strikers are members of Parliament, though a very small one. They are the deputies to the diet of the principality of Ratzeburg, and they are striking against the reactionary constitution imposed by the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in 1869. Since that year the members of the diet have steadfastly refused to meet, although frequently called upon to do so.

The labor organizations of Australia are preparing to make a demand for the eight-hour workday throughout the Australian Colonies on May 1. The eight-hour day is in force in some parts, and in some of the industries of the colonies; but the present movement is for the purpose of making the rule cover every section and industry.

FROM BALDY.

Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., hereby through me extends greeting to the separate local unions comprising the I. B. E. W., and desire to extend to them their sincere thanks for the noble manner they have assisted her in the struggle to hold the wage scale at a living price. Some came to the front with their mite and others gave their moral support, thereby encouraging No. 1 to remain firm. The contractors have resorted to all kinds of subterfuge, showing that they regard honor as nothing and care as much for the wage-earner as some farmers do for an old piece of machinery. It has accomplished what it was purchased for so is thrown in the scrap pile; the same applies with the contractors as to the wage-earner. Therefore, why is it the wage-earner should not take care of himself and get the best that can possibly be gotten out of his labor. It is also very evident that none of the employers will give a position to an aged mechanic, as he has passed his day of speed, and if the man has not saved some of his earnings, he must live until the Divine Ruler chooses to remove him, and must suffer in proportion to his sensibilities. The horror of going to the poorhouse would drive some crazy, and others would suffer torture for the rest of their mortal existence, all because the employer had no charity, and cared for none but himself and his own, who are educated by him to consider the unfortunate wage-earner but an intelligent animal of burden, and when his day of usefulness passes, turns him out to die, as far as they are concerned. Brethren, the old adage of one can help but few, but many can help many. By small donations or simply depriving yourself of one luxury a day, the united amount would work wonders. And the old adage of a pleasant word turneth away wrath, should be studied, not only by the members of organizations but by the officers. Many questions asked at first sound ridiculous, but after deliberating on them a while

a hidden meaning is shown, and another thing, all men have not the gift of gab, but their heart may be in the right place, and their ideas good, so I will say to the officers that anything that may occur, and not just to your ideas, do not be harsh with the brother, but talk the matter over, and more will be accomplished. Work together. There are more than two ways to accomplish almost anything, so choose what you think the best, and if it fails try another way, but don't give up an object when your heart tells you it is for good of yourself and fellow-man. Keep in touch with your union and notice the changes as they develop; don't remain at home and ask the question what are you going to do in this case, but remember you are one of the managers, and have all rights of any other member. Don't think when you elect a member to an office that you are voting away your right to question his methods. You have a voice and vote. Don't sit at meetings and suck your thumb or chew tobacco, and say nothing. All men are not of the same opinion, but because a man differs with you is no reason he should be branded a criminal, or enemy of the cause.

Keep your own record clean, and you will by your example make others endeavor to be as good as you. You see thereby you are doing yourself good and benefitting the cause.

No. 1 is still on the anxious bench, but are sure of winning, as we are a band of union men, and when you say that you speak of men that are true blue. Stick to the cause of labor and the I. B. E. W. is the cry of your "old crank" servant,
BALDY.

The question of organized labor has been hashed and rehashed until nearly all reading people have seen something on the matter, but they have not given it a thought. The reasons are various. Some are doing well and argue with their great-grandfathers let well enough alone, which if one follows up twenty others will try to do better, and

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at the same time jeopardize the condition of the well enough parties.

Another reason is the trouble to think for themselves. Business is a thing that has horrors to their imagination, never having been forced to figure to make their own way, but leave all to the man that must live by work done by wage-earners. Every wage-earner should take a course in business, and if not suited to him as a livelihood, it will protect him from the usurpation of another, who is not capable of doing the work but is getting twice as much out of it as the man doing the same. Look over the lists of contractors in our line and figure out the percentage of them that can't even put in an electric doorbell properly, and you will be surprised at what the result will be.

They organize to keep you down. Why should you be cowed by their action. Start in if you have not already done so. Place a piece of money from each pay where you cannot get your hands on it at a moment's notice. You will see a nice little nest-egg, and others will pile around it at a surprising rapidity. Married men should look twice before spending money. They have assumed the responsibility and must do all in their power to make life a pleasure for the family. No man has ever lost a friend by taking first care of wife and children. The old adage, Charity begins at home, is true to the full sense, and when you are successful do not practice extravagance.

There are many things that we overdo. Luxuries do not agree with the system of the man doing manual labor; a little of it goes a long way. A healthy man is happy, and should misfortune overtake him, he is not so easily overcome, nor is he tempted to desperate measures. The practice of dealing with a brother as though he must be a thief, until you find him otherwise, is a mistake. Deal with him as you would like to be dealt with. If he abuses your confidence, he may make you feel very bad just at the

time, but if you will keep track of him you will find that the time will seem very short until he is made to suffer worse than you did.

A dishonorable act never gives a man any peace of mind, so the torture the guilty party suffers is generally ten-fold what you do. You have the satisfaction of knowing you did your best to do right. Never forget the brotherhood, and in endeavoring to advance its interests, remember harmony accomplishes something good, while discord only destroys.

Local Union No. 1 has had a hard fight, but any one coming among us will see how staunch all the members are.

With my same old cry, that never seems old or harsh, take care of our best interests by being good to the women and overlooking any little shortcomings of our brothers. I am,

Yours fraternally, BALDY.

LOCAL UNION No. 20.

Financial secretaries will kindly remember that according to the constitution, no local is compelled to pay sick benefits to travelling members whose cards are not paid up to date, and in order not to encourage travelling members falling behind in their dues, no local should pay any benefit of whatever nature to any member who has not a paid up card, or who works in the jurisdiction of any local for over a month without depositing his card there. Surely, the local that has issued the travelling card to the backward member cannot be held liable for any expense and should refuse to pay same, as will No. 20 in the future. When a member is sick he should notify the financial secretary to that effect, and in that case his local generally makes him good on its books and takes care of him during his illness.

Let us now compare this illustration with our own organization. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, comprising 500 locals, each of which is composed of men who

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have sworn to be true to each other, and at all times both ready and willing to help a needy brother, and above all things to be friendly toward each brother. Should there be any possible doubt as to the fulfillment of this pledge by each and every brother of the Brotherhood. Still, through lack of consideration this is sometimes slighted, and because a brother happens to be in a different branch of the business he is not looked upon with the proper respect due to each and every member. What is the opinion of a stranger when he sees two brothers of the same Brotherhood bearing sometimes deadly hatred toward each other? Then, again, how do our employers look upon it? They look upon this with pleasure, for they realize that this is their opportunity to break up the union. How often have they tried this scheme and almost succeeded in their efforts, simply because "hatred" was in our midst, and where there is hatred the brothers will not stand by each other.

We must remember that our employers are all like the "Siren," always encouraging you on by their sweet song to our destruction, if we heed the sound of that song. How much consideration do they show a man when he is hurt, which is a very common thing? They will promise to stand by you better than your dearest and most faithful friend before you sign the release, but once your signature is down, they "don't know you," or "your services are no longer required."

From this, then, we derive that peace and friendship is the most important law, and one that we should follow to the letter. Why can't we co-operate with each other in the transaction of business for our general good? If we are friendly toward each other, our strength as a Brotherhood will always be recognized, and in this way many a bitter struggle will be averted, as we will then be in a position to help one another in the event of trouble. Our success depends on

it, for as the old saying goes, "unity is strength."

A. STANLEY NATHANSON,
Financial Secretary.

LOCAL UNION No. 32.

After the chilly blasts of winter, spring is with us again, and indeed we are not sorry.

On account of the action taken by the Board of Health closing all places of public gathering, including lodges, we were obliged to recall one meeting in March, but we are now ready to do business.

Work has not opened up here yet, but think it will soon.

Local No. 32 is contemplating running a fishing excursion to Lake View some times the latter part of May.

PRESS SECRETARY LOCAL No. 32.

LOCAL UNION No. 42.

Just a few lines from Local No. 42, Utica, N. Y. We have had the misfortune of losing one of our brethren, Walter W. Dougherty, who passed away after a lingering illness, February 21, 1905. During Brother Dougherty's sickness Local No. 42 raffled off his tools and realized about \$20.

At our installation of officers, Brother Adam Durr, who was re-elected President, served refreshments at his own expense, and it was certainly enjoyed by all brethren present.

We held a special meeting February 19th to initiate three new members, who are working out of town.

Our Business Agent, Bob Kitsing, is one of the busiest men in town. He is one the job every minute.

Fraternally yours
CHAS. D(VEY,
Press Secretary.

LOCAL UNION No. 55.

As spring opens up the prospects for work begins to look better. The birds and "Floaters" are coming this way and that is a sure sign of spring.

Building has started and is progressing nicely, which means that some of the inside wiremen can come

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out of their long winter's sleep and get busy again.

The telephone companies promise to do some work this summer in extending their lines farther in the suburbs, but there are no big jobs in sight for this year.

About the first of April there is generally a little ruffle among the Unions here, as several organizations ask for new working agreements, but things are going very quiet at present. The Unions are working quietly with a determination to hold their own against the open shop. The business men swallowed a rather bitter pill last year and are not anxious to start anything now. We are not expecting any trouble ourselves, as all the contracts we have are continuous, and remain in effect until either party gives thirty days notice that they desire a change.

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES W. ASH,

Rec. Sec.

LOCAL UNION No. 67.

As you have not heard from this local for some time, I thought I would drop a few lines to let you know we are still in the field and fighting for the right. The electric light boys have all gotten the cards O. K., but telephone and telegraph men are all to the bad, so think that while some of our Grand Vice-Presidents are passing around this would be a good place to strike, and have a talk with the bad ones, as we have done all we can with them to no avail. Times are very dull here at present, and several of the brothers are idle, but in about three months there will be all kinds of work, as there are two inter-urban lines coming in here, and also a new telephone company, and from indications they will all be card jobs, so bring your little calling card, paid up, or don't light here. As I wish to send a clipping from the papers of our ball, I will close for this time.

Fraternally yours,

SCATTS.

No. 67's BALL.

There were no dark corners at Turner Hall last night. Nor was there any space in the main hall, anterooms or balcony not occupied.

It was the ninth annual ball under the auspices of the local branch of Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 67. The attendance was estimated as the largest that has crowded into the hall, and the ticket-takers estimated conservatively that fully seventy-five couples, unable to get into the hall, turned back before reaching the top of the stairway. It was such a crowd that the giving of a grand march was out of the question and it was after midnight before the dancers could have anything like a free use of the floor. It was a difficult undertaking to get around in the hall at all, to say nothing of dancing freely and gracefully. The O'Farrell brothers, who have been playing for dances in Quincy for twenty years or longer, gave it as their opinion that the attendance was the largest they had ever seen in Turner Hall. There could have been no larger crowd, as a matter of fact, for the hall was crowded to suffocation.

For five weeks, every night and on Sundays, the fifteen members of the union worked to get ready the illuminating design for the ball, and when the lights were turned on it was seen that the illuminations were the most elaborate ever seen in the city. At each corner of the hall was a fifteen-foot pole, surmounted by cross-arms and furnished with glass insulators, in exact duplication of the poles used on the streets, only that these were covered with white and red bunting. From the poles and insulators thirty wires were strung and the wires also were wrapped in bunting, while from each of them hung scores of incandescent bulbs of fancy colors. On the front of the proscenium arch blazed in mammoth letters of light the word "Welcome," and underneath it and on the walls were four mammoth colored lithographs in frames of light. In the

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hall there were burning 860 incandescent bulbs besides the arc lights, and in front of the hall was another design, a great lithograph advertising gas for cooking, and it was surrounded by thirty-six incandescent bulbs. These, with the regular lights in hallways and stairways, increased the number to considerably over 900 and explains why there were no dark corners at Turner Hall last night.

The ball was under the management of the following committees:

Arrangements—Frank G. Ernst, chairman; Loyal S. Hull, J. Henry Sterling, William V. Hickman, and Frank Hageman.

Floor—Valentine Roth, chairman; Roscoe Butler, and Frank Ernst.

Reception—All the members of the local.

Local No. 67 has fifteen members and is officered by L. S. Hull, president; John A. Redmond, financial secretary; Frank G. Ernst, recording secretary, and Roscoe Butler, treasurer.

The members are under obligations to the Quincy Light and Power Co. for the free supply of current for the illumination of the hall and to the Bowman Posting Co. for the handsome lithographs used in the decorative scheme at the hall.

A spectacular feature of the ball came at midnight, when the hundreds of lights were shut off, leaving only a single shaft from a spot light in the balcony. The dancers waltzed from the surrounding darkness into and through the light-shaft back to darkness. Different colors were employed and the effect was at once weird and beautiful and the non-dancing audience broke into applause time and again as the kaleidoscope views on the floor appeared and vanished to make room for others equally beautiful. The orchestra played "Turkey in the Straw" and "Hogs in the Corn," and the spot-light feature ended with an old-fashioned hoe-down. Many people who are accustomed to be in their little beds long before midnight

remained to see this light effect and were glad they did.

The proceeds of the ball will be placed in the treasury of the local union and used in the payment of sick benefits. The members are allowed \$5 a week while any of them are off duty on account of sickness. The ball was, of course, a success financially, and as everybody said it was a success socially, it must have been so.

It was certainly a great ball of fire and color and light.

LOCAL UNION No. 57.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst Brother C. D. Yamborn, and realizing that in him we have lost a true and consistent friend and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a page be set aside on our minute book for the spreading of these resolutions, and our local charter be draped for sixty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of our late brother, and a copy sent to our official organ for publication.

Signed, L. LYNN,
GEO. KAY,
JIM BROWN.

LOCAL UNION No. 72.

As it has been some time since No. 72 was heard from through our journal, I think it about time our Press Secretary should wake up and get busy. I am glad to note in the March issue that several of the locals are contributing their little bit. I am of the same opinion of the "Old Timer," who represented No. 45 in our last issue. Before the newsy letters, the brother speaks of, were stopped, we sometimes in No. 72 would have five or six extra WORKERS, which were eagerly sought by members of other trades; but now the extras lay in the hall to be finally

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consigned to the waste basket. Let us have those old-time letters again. Every member in the Brotherhood would certainly enjoy them. It would give us an opportunity to know how our brothers in other parts of the country are getting on. The limited number of letters in our last issue were, I dare say, eagerly read and highly appreciated by all. Let's have scores of them.

Those clippings by Mr. Starrett are simply fine and are a great help to our movement, and I believe we will be benefited no little by them. I only wish that the whole country was full of such men who had the nerve and "git up" to let the public know what these employers' associations are doing. The associations have caused untold misery, suffering and hunger among the laboring class of people. May the time come when such associations as Mr. Sarrett speaks of will be cast into the lake of fire and brimstone of public contempt.

As to conditions in Waco and vicinity, I will say that there is nothing doing but maintenance work. The Independent Telephone Company pulled in some cable last month, and then from some cause or other unknown to any one except themselves the company discontinued work, which threw quite a bunch of the boys out of employment. Several boys are walking the streets now, so would advise all brethren not to land here with the expectations of finding employment, as there is none here.

No 72 is in fairly good shape and adding a new light now and then and will say that we have quite a nice "cluster" in sight.

There was quite a nice bunch in our jurisdiction last month, which we were very proud of. Some of them were Brethren Pat. Hapeny, Jas. Shea, Sam Wallace (Kid), T. R. McCulloch, R. H. Price, Frank Whalen and several others that the writer can't remember at this time, with this "line up" the Davidson Bros. had a bunch that was

all O. K. Sorry we could not hold them any longer.

A word to the financial secretaries: when a brother deposits his card in your local, it is very important that you should at once notify the local issuing it. You know what an inconvenience it is to have to carry members on your books and then finally suspend them and then all at once this member drops in on you with a card issued by some other local. It should be one of the first things that you do, to notify the local issuing the card. This local has members who have taken out cards and have deposited with other locals and we have never been notified at all. So brethren, give this matter your earnest attention, also be prompt in giving attention to your correspondence. Your office is one of the most important in the Brotherhood, and it should be conducted as such. Wishing all members success, I am, Fraternally,

FIN. SEC'TY, Local Union No. 72.

LOCAL UNIONS No. 77 and 217.

Undoubtedly it has been a long time since any members of the Brotherhood have heard anything of Locals Nos. 77 and 217, and as I was appointed temporary secretary for this special occasion of bringing before the members of the I. B. E. W. the existing conditions in and around the city of Seattle, I will do my best. While I am not in possession of oratorical language, I will make my language very plain; so, brothers, excuse the mistakes that I may make in this letter.

Beginning on October 1st the strike was called by Local No. 217, composed of inside wiremen, against the Seattle Electric Company, a monopoly strictly antagonistic to organized labor, and which has fought us time and time again. The members have been loyal to the cause and have stayed out elegantly to the present time. The strike is still on, and it is impossible to tell when a settlement will be reached, so take heed that there are

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a good many inside wiremen out of work in the city of Seattle, and no work in sight for the near future; so stay away from Seattle and vicinity. Pay no heed to the advertisements made in the different papers throughout the United States about the great wages and plenty of work, as that is merely put in by the Citizens Alliance in order to get mechanics out into this section of the country. There have been quite a few travelling brothers out this way who declared that they did not know that there is a strike on in Seattle, and, therefore, it was necessary for Locals Nos. 77 and 217 to write a letter in the WORKER, telling the conditions in and around Seattle.

The Lewis & Clark Fair, at Portland, Oregon, is drawing good many members out West. Said Lewis & Clark Fair has been declared unfair by the Building Trades Council of Portland, and there is not a union man working on the job. Locals Nos. 77 and 217 have endorsed a boycott and placed a fine of \$25 upon each member who might attend the Fair while the boycott is on. So by this you can see that conditions are really bad.

Now, referring to Local No. 77, which is composed of outside men, I will say that there is also a strike on against the Seattle Electric Company on all outside work. They have lots of things working for them that call themselves men and are getting some work done, but how? The linemen are certainly deserving of great credit for the fight that they are putting up against a monopoly worth millions of dollars, and while conditions do not look favorable towards us with the Seattle Electric Company, I dare say that the time will come when we again will be on top. All the other companies employing linemen are fair to us, and, therefore, there are not very many members out of work at the present, still there is enough of them idle to make it really unpleasant, so

if any members are bound for Seattle and read this article, they can judge accordingly. While you are welcome, brothers, the work is really not plentiful. Should you come this way, you will find that No. 77 will treat you right.

Not throwing any insinuations onto a floater, I will say that recently a man came here with a good card from Boise City, Idaho, by the name of T. P. Hinot. He arrived here on a Thursday morning, and I got him a job that Thursday evening. At any rate, he did not remain at work very long. He came back and got another job with the Western Union, but he could not resist the temptation of scabbing any longer, so quit a union job to go scabbing for the Seattle Electric Company. The best I can describe the man, he stands about 5 feet 8, heavy set, sandy complexion, with a finger off the right hand.

In your travels you may come across a man by the name of M. Dilsawer, better know as Sully, who had to leave the employ of the Sunset Telephone Company for non-payment of dues, or, in other words, the boys would not work with him until he paid up. The same condition exists with one P. L. Thompson. He was fired by the Sunset Telephone Company for a mistake he made while at work, but he is a bad actor, and owes No. 77 some \$80, so look out for him.

Now, I think the above mentioned facts are plain enough to you all, and I do not know what else to write, so will close by saying, to give the above mentioned facts due consideration, as nobody but yourselves are to blame if you come out here and do not get any work. No. 217 does not accept any travelling cards at the present time.

Hoping to hear from some of the ex-brothers of Nos. 77 and 217, I am, with the best of success to the Brotherhood, Yours fraternally,

G. W. WALTERS,
Bus. Agt. Nos. 77 and 217.

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LOCAL UNION No. 79.

Brethren, as Local No. 79 is now recognized as one of the larger locals the brethren at large would like to keep posted on conditions here. We have a membership of about 120, with less than 4 per cent. in bad standing. How many other locals can say that? All the members are working, and the prospects are very good for the coming summer, with the Bell Company doing the most work, but the Home Company is expecting to do some building this summer, and I want to say, brethren, that in order to work here you have got to have your little card paid up to date.

Brethren, do you realize the summer is coming on, and, as usual, the attendance at the meeting will be smaller, which should not be the case, as we need you here to help transact the business, and as some will say there is a ring trying to run the local, are you aware that you have the same right to be one of that ring as any one else, and members should belong to that ring. Now, brethren, if you will only think that way, how nice and pleasant we could get along together. When you come up to a meeting don't get way back in the corner where you can't be seen, and in case you should be appointed on some committee don't decline and leave all the work for the so-called ring to do. Now, brethren, if you would only stop and think why you belong to a union, for if you did you would get out and do a little work for the welfare of it, and try and make your condition better. Remember that success is based on co-operation. Don't be like the man who, during the week, would smoke scab cigars and on Sunday would smoke a union-made cigar. If you are a union man at your meeting, why not be one between the meetings as well. But it seems that some of them forget all about it. Now they are not union men at heart, they are simply members of the organization.

We were very unfortunate in having one of our brothers, Harry Du-

ront, crossed up on the 9th instant with 2,300 volts. He was killed instantly, and his funeral was attended by over 100 members of Local No. 79. The floral offerings were beautiful, showing that he was very popular with all of his associates. Success to the Brotherhood, I am,

Faternally yours,

L. J. MERENESS,
Pres. Local No. 79.

LOCAL UNION No. 116.

In the past six months I have answered no less than 257 personal letters from members asking the conditions in Los Angeles, and to keep any from leaving a good job or good town to come to a disorganized and overrun town I have asked Mr. Sherman to insert these few lines in order to place the conditions here before all who might be interested.

At the time of our late trouble with the bosses, April, 1903, they started about seventy-five would-be electricians in the field, and these, with our twenty skunks, like all vermin, have bred until now there are about 300 non-union men in the town, and these, with our seventy-five union men, to do the work that 125 could do under right conditions. So you see some one has to walk the streets, especially at this dull time before the spring building starts, and as we have but one closed, with two, while not closed, friendly, and the balance, about thirty shops, decidedly unfriendly, it is not a very bright outlook, especially for a stranger who is proud of his union and his paid-up card, to find himself in such a demoralized place.

The Building Trades Council card system is not in operation, and until it is the Japs, Chinese and Burrheads are getting their full share of the work, urged on by Harrison Gray Otis and his infamous *Los Angeles Times*, backed by his bunch of union-haters, not to mention the ever present high school boys, who will soon be an electrical engineer and is just getting a little of the practical end of the trade

and will work for nothing just so long as he gets the experience.

This all has a tendency to force down the scale, and with the special rules of the inspection department, which are different from any other city, the new man cannot get the scales, and if you start for less, the chances of a raise are like chicken's teeth.

Trusting this will come in time to head off some of the "high wage and plenty work" ads. of the Citizens' Alliance and California Promotion Society, I remain, Fraternally,

M. S. CULVER,

Pres. Local Union No. 116.

LOCAL UNION No. 117.

This is to certify that Local No. 117 is doing business at the old stand. Brothers coming this way, please bring your traveling cards with you, for we certainly will ask you for it when you land in our midst. Electrical work is very quiet in Elgin and two or three of our brothers are loafing at the present.

Elaborate preparations were made by the Electrical Workers' Union for their first annual ball which took place at Strauss Hall, February 23, 1905. The affair was in the nature of a masquerade, starting at 8 o'clock and the dancers unmasked at 9:30.

In the center of the hall a large star, the five points of which were studded with small electric globes, was hung and radiating from this to every part of the hall were stretched long strings of vari-colored electric lights. From the star in the center hung a large paper bell, the clapper of which was a large frosted globe.

At the end of the hall, over the orchestra stand, was a sign bearing the letters "I. B. E. W." in small red globes. The stand itself was decorated to represent a palm garden, large potted palms were placed around the stand. At the entrance to the garden was a large arch draped with bunting in the national colors, and electric lights. Sufficient

light for the musicians was furnished by white globes in the strings which extended over the stand.

Electrical decorations were used in Elgin before, but never on such a large scale.

Seven prizes for costumes were offered by the union. The committee in charge were Messrs Will Tidmarsh, C. M. Mattison, E. A. Stonehouse, G. W. Burns and F. A. Penoyer. Master Electrician Beardsley had charge of the decorations.

It was a grand success; the Local clearing about eighty-five dollars over all expenses, and there is some talk now of giving a smoker for a general round-up, in the near future.

Yours fraternally,

EARL FISHER.

Press Secretary.

LOCAL UNION No. 121.

Grand Vice-President Sullivan is with us and is looking the field over. He said he would be with us about two months. The soil is in very bad shape, not having had any fertilizing and cultivation done in the last two years, as Gov. Peabody has had all the available men enlisted in the State militia. We have been unable to till the soil as it should be, but they say if the ground lays idle a year or two and then put in cultivation, and use some of the fertilizer that they have been using in the Pacific States, the yield will be a great deal better. There is plenty of water for irrigating purposes, so look to Colorado for something doing this spring and summer.

Work at this writing has not opened up.

LOCAL UNION No. 155.

I have often been told that when you have an unpleasant duty to perform, do and be through with it, so as it is getting time to write to the WORKER I will do it, then it will be over with and I will not have to think about it any more.

Local No. 155 has gotten busy in the last two months and have been

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doing quite a bit of missionary work. During March we have taken in four new members and have another application for next meeting night.

We did not know how easy it was to do this till we got started and if we keep on another month or so the telephone company will have to bring in some one for us to work on, as we are getting right in among the pets and expect to make a clean sweep as we go.

Work at the present time is pretty scarce here in town, and it seems to be all through this part of the country. Traveling brothers come in here every few days from all directions and we are not able to sight them to a job. So if any one of any trade is thinking of coming here, expecting to find a plenty of work, he had better think again as there are as many workers as there is work.

We heartily agree with the F. S. of No. 31 in his January letter about having a black list for secretaries of any Local who cannot take the time to answer a letter to some other Local in regard to some inquiry about an application of the deposit of a traveling card.

The attendance at our meetings is increasing as well as our membership. The brothers seem to be taking more interest in the last few weeks than for some time. It is getting to be a common occurrence to hear some one speak of the coming convention.

Bro. Mosher, who deposited here in No. 456, has been in the hospital for a short time, suffering with blood poison, caused by a scratch on the leg. He will be out in a short time now.

Our Trades Assembly is beginning to talk Labor Day, and we expect to have a grand time on that day of all days.

Hoping it will not be so long again before No. 155 makes a report, I will close, wishing the I. B. E. W. success.

Fraternally yours
"DEACON," P. S.

Birth is a back number without Money to back it.

LOCAL UNION No. 207.

At our last regular meeting I was instructed to write you a note to be published in the WORKER, viz.:

One stranger, I. R. Davis, who worked in our city as an inside wireman, had an application in our local, and on the strength of it borrowed money and obtained clothing from a contractor here and left without paying for them. He also took with him tools and several other articles belonging to some of the brothers, so if he tries to become a member of any other local, please write Local No. 207.

Yours fraternally,
R. S. GILL, R. S.

LOCAL UNION No. 217.

We, the undersigned, beg leave to submit the following:

"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Whereas, the Divine Ruler, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from this earth the beloved mother of Brother L. Bertsch, from the bosom of his family, thus depriving them of the love and council of a mother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 217, I. B. E. W., extend to them our heartfelt sympathy during their bereavement and trial and deep trouble, and pray that the Divine Ruler will give them strength and grace to bear their burden with fortitude, as He does all things for the best.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of the local, and also a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

Fraternally submitted,
A. M. ANDREWS,
J. T. WATTS,
C. A. EATON,
Committee

The Man of Blood has given way to the Man of Money.

GIVES STOCK TO HIS EMPLOYEES.

Hamilton Carhartt, manufacturer of clothing, has taken a notable step in carrying out his idea that his employees work not only for him, but with him, that they are partners in business, not drudge and driver. This time his co-operative plan takes in anyone who works in his shop, anyone who sells his goods, or anyone who wears the overalls and jumpers his 800 employes makes to the extent of a million dollars' worth a year. That a man who distributes yearly in Detroit a quarter of a million dollars in wages should seek to distribute more is of itself an interesting fact.



Mr. Carhartt's plan, briefly, is this: The business being now at the zenith of its prosperity and incorporated, he thinks a stock company would give it an assurance of continuance at its present high average by increasing the circle of those directly interested. It is proof of Mr. Carhartt's belief in his plant that his very first step was to give free of cost to those of his employes who have rendered faithful service for a certain time thousands of dollars worth of non-assesable, paid up preferred stock in the now incor-

porated company. Regarding this Carhartt says in a letter to his agents:

"Kindly understand that I do not wish to pose as a philanthropist, as I am simply carrying out a long cherished idea, viz., to make those who have helped me to build up this tremendous business partners in it and sharers of its profits."

The amounts of stock given the employes were graded from \$500 down according to the service rendered.

An annual dividend of 7 per cent. is guaranteed, and it is figured that the increased interest in the business, by the stockholders will more than offset the high dividend. A 30-day option is allowed prospective investors while they investigate the business. A handsome prospectus has been issued giving the fullest information.

Mr. Carhartt's plan is certainly unique and is based on good business judgment, for he is a conspicuous example of the commercial value of co-operation.

LOCAL UNION No. 89.

As I have been elected Press Secretary, I suppose the brethren are looking for a few lines from me in the WORKER, but as Georgetown is such a small place there is not much to write about.

Now, as to work around here, there is just enough to keep the boys busy, but if any of the brethren should come down here, I am sure No. 89 will do the best it can for them.

We held a meeting March 1st and took in three new members. We have all union men now except two, and we hope to get them in line before long.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. HICKS,
Press Secretary.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have learned of the sudden death from heart failure of one of our members, Brother J. C. Rore. His body was taken to his home in Sherbrooke, Ind., for interment. He was a favorite with all, and will be mourned and missed by our boys.

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LOCAL UNION No. 194.

As I have been appointed to write a letter for the WORKER, I will ask you to please find a place for it—and picture, also, which consists of switch-board operators that went out on a strike March 4, 1905.

Well, things are on the smooth list once more, but things are dead as far as work is concerned. We have a new city electrician here, and I think he will make things pick up before long; for there is considerable work that

would all walk out. You can imagine what he had to say, as I think you have been there yourself. They did it, and in a hurry, too, and in less time than it takes to tell it there wasn't a girl to be found within five blocks of the office. They hurried to the hall and had a meeting and appointed pickets and a committee to go and wait upon the manager. Of course, he wouldn't do a thing, so they stopped and waited for him to do the sending, which he did in about 48 hours, also sending an



should be done, of which many of the brothers know.

Well, brethren, the operators went out on a strike March 4th. It was one of the hardest of its kind for the time it lasted. The manager that is here now brought a young lady with him, that was chief in the place where he came from, and he was going to make her chief in this office, but it seems as though the girls did not like her, so they told him if he put her chief they

agreement giving them more than they asked for.

At our last meeting we brought up the Booker T. Washington question: in other words, the "Burr Heads," and we are sincerely opposed to having them in the I. B. E. W., and I think that our grand officers should find a better use for their money than trying to organize them, for it's bad enough to have them for grunts. As ever yours,
KID BRAUER.

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NOTICE.

At the recent meeting of the Executive Board, the case of Stewart Hemphill came up again for consideration. After hearing the evidence submitted, the Board was of the opinion that Local No. 103, of Boston, disobeyed its ruling on the case, and decided that Local No. 103 would be held responsible for the enforcement of their decision thereon.

We have since found that Local No. 103 was not to blame in the matter, as their Secretary was waiting for a receipt from Local No. 5 for the sum of five dollars, sent on January 29, 1905, before sending any more payments to that local union.

We further find that the reason for the receipt not being sent Local No. 103 was on account of the Secretary of Local No. 5 going away without reporting that he received the money to the Business Agent or local union, through an oversight.

We make this statement to place Local No. 103 right in the matter, as the Executive Board does not wish to see an injustice done to any local union.

LOCAL UNION No. 471.

At our last regular meeting, March 30th, it was the wishes of the brethren of Local No. 471 that we should have a short letter in the WORKER. As we are somewhat in the woods up here in Millinocket, and do not see a great lot of what is going on in this broad world round about us, we would say that we are still alive and pegging away in our own little sphere. Everything is running smoothly here, and all of the brethren are at work, although few in number.

Our last meeting proved to be a very pleasant one, our president, Brother E. R. Hammons, being back with us again after being forced to be away all winter on account of poor health. Brother Ed Russell officiated successfully during his absence.

We are getting along O. K. and our troubles are few. Wishing all the

brethren of the I. B. E. W. success in all their undertakings. As this is our first letter in the WORKER, I will close, with best wishes for all brethren, I remain, Fraternally yours, F. H. W.

LOCAL UNION No. 365.

I would like to say something in regard to the attitude we should assume toward "Union Label" goods of all kinds. I think that every member of our brotherhood should be a committee of one, to ask his friends to purchase nothing but "Union Label" goods, when possible, and do all that he can to induce merchants to handle such goods. In this way he can strengthen the union movement in all branches of industry.

Every local union in the brotherhood should have an article in their by-laws, making it an offense, punishable by fine, for any brother to purchase anything not bearing the union label, or to buy from any clerk, waiter or bartender not in possession of a card, or to trade with any merchant not displaying a shop or store card, in towns or cities where there are local unions of barbers, clerks, waiters, bartenders and so on. Bro. Kinkade of Local Union No. 147, tells us in the March number of *The Worker*, that such a course would have been of great help to them in their present trouble.

Personally, I think more of a "scab" whom I can induce to buy union made goods, than I do of a "card" man who persists in buying non-union or "scab" goods. For the reason that the "scab" would be helping the union movement, while the card man—I can't say union man—would be doing it harm.

In regard to work in this locality, will say that things have been pretty dull this winter, some of our members have been idle all winter, but the future looks bright, and I think that all brothers will be working again before long.

HARRY TRIPP,
Rec. Sec., Local Union No. 365.

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LOCAL UNION No. 418.

Local No. 418 decided to have an open meeting February 28th, or rather a smoker, which came off in good shape. Brother Lofthouse, business agent for No. 61, came over, bringing with him Brothers Biddle and Ferguson. Brother Biddle at one time was District Organizer for Los Angeles County Council of Labor, and he gave us a grand talk on unionism.

Brother Ferguson, who is chief electrician at Chutes Park, among the monkeys and other animals, tried to explain why it would be better for a man not to belong to the union, but some way he couldn't make his talk sound as it should. Too much monkey business, I guess.

During the evening's entertainment we were treated to a great talk by Brother Henry Hatt, who can give any one desiring it, all the past history of electrical organizations.

Brother Hatt has given this business a life-long study, and is certainly well informed.

After the speeches, refreshments were served, both liquid and solid, and music was also rendered throughout the evening, making in all a very enjoyable evening, which will bring good results, we hope, as we expect to have every man in the business in this town inside of No. 418.

Yours truly, R. A. MÜNGER,
Recording Secretary No. 418.

LOCAL UNION No. 151.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother James Harman; and

Whereas, in his death Local Union No. 151, and the entire International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers loses a true and loyal member, and his parents a loving and dutiful son; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 151, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby express our deep regret and sorrow at his untimely

ly end, and that we extend to his bereaved parents our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of mourning; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to his sorrowing parents, and a copy be inserted in the next issue of the official organ of this Brotherhood; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 151 be draped for a period of thirty days, in memory of our deceased brother.

LOCAL UNION No. 265.

I beg to notify you that Local No. 265 has found James Suddith guilty of violating Section 1 of article 28 of I. B. E. W. constitution, and after complying with Article 29 of I. B. E. W. constitution, and the above-named defendant failing to appear for trial, this local has decreed that he be fined \$25 and be suspended from the Brotherhood for two years, and the local further ordered that he be advertised in the April WORKER.

Fraternally yours,

WM. J. DRUMMOND,

R. S., 621 N. 16th st.

Lincoln, Nebr.

LOCAL UNION No. 317.

The travelling brothers will please take notice that the trouble still exists between the contractors and the Building Trades. There are over thirty members of Local No. 317 on the streets at the present time. Pay no attention to any advertisements you may see in the daily papers, as they are inserted by the employers for the purpose of importing mechanics to break the strike.

You will be welcome in Portland when the trouble is settled, but do not come now, as we cannot take care of you. When the difficulty is settled we will publish same in the following issue of the WORKER.

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**WANTED: MORE KNOWLEDGE
FROM LABOR'S OWN RANKS.**

If there are any features of the present-day trade and labor journals which need a remedy to eradicate it is the usual clipped article from Professor So and So, on his opinions of why the trade union should be this and that. My opinion is that there are as good students of the labor movement in the movement itself, aye, even better critics, than are to be found wearing the appellations of LL. D., D. L., and such other meaningless titles which are purchasable at any institute of commercialism.

When we pick up a labor journal to-day the paragraphs that are usually decorated with big headlines and double-leaded are the epigrams of some professor defining the position of labor unions, and the editors of such journals, to manifest their approval of such articles give them prominence in their journals, which the average reader among union men regard as the Simon-pure stuff, while the writers of such articles generally imbibe their views, not from labor fields, but from other sources, which very often are unreliable. In my mind an interchange of ideas is food for debate, but let us have more of the views of men in labor's ranks who have the practical knowledge of things economic, and who can impart that knowledge to those in the field of labor, couched in the language of the worker, for it is the great majority we want to educate. Those in the minority, who have progressed farther in the study of the subject have unlimited sources to acquire the more technical branches, but the labor journal, to do the most good, must necessarily have articles interesting to the greater number.

Here is a sample of the logic one picks up in labor journals:

"The dominating thought or influence in the minds of the workers, either organized or unorganized, is increased wages. It is a living issue that never loses its vitality to impress

upon the minds of the workers the necessity of organization."

In the subsequent verbiage of the article I quote there is not one word of basic principles of the law of wages, or its value to the worker, or what constitutes the value of remuneration for labor performed, and the average man in the labor movement who imbibes such stuff develops the idea of getting higher wages, higher wages, and always forgetting he is the consumer.

The statistics of the Bureau of Labor state that wages have increased in six years about 12 per cent., while it also states that the commodities of living have increased in the same length of time about 37 per cent., so according to those figures our purchasing power has dropped about 25 per cent., or a reduction in your wages, if you please, of 25 per cent. So it is the purchasing value of the dollar which constitutes wages, or, in other words, what you can buy, and with the concentration of wealth, and the industries of the world in fewer hands, who control the buying and selling prices of all products, you can readily see what our conditions are coming to.

Another quotation from the same labor journal, which is educating, and, in my belief more to the worker interested, to study, is the following, and which was given less space and prominence and which should have proper comment by the editor of such journal. But no, it might commit him in one way or another, for he has concrete (?) views of his own, and could not give the radicals food for debate. But how long are we going to stifle our views and prostitute our intellects merely to ride in the band wagon of the majority, who think they are right because they have the greatest number of voters, never comparing the intelligence of those who vote with the majority, but we know how the majority decide? The following article is compressed in a paragraph which ought to take a couple of columns:

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The fate of the skilled laborer is pictured by T. Fisher in the *Los Angeles Common Sense*, as follows: If, as we are being told, men have a right to work, why are so many out of employment? The simple answer is, there are a greater number who want work than there are jobs. As a result of this condition the employers begin at the cheap end of the line. They first utilize the children; then the woman; then the cheapest men who can be used. As improvement in machinery becomes more perfect the less need there will be for skilled men. The time is not far distant when the skilled, high priced workers will have the "last chance."

Now, we cannot stand in the way of progress, and we want to encourage inventive genius to turn out the highest standard machinery, but from statistics at hand I am informed that 90 per cent. of inventors die in poverty, and the opportunities for employment are getting scarcer every day, and the law of competition between workmen for the jobs that are available must necessarily reduce wages. Other machines are invented which displace men and provide a little work for children, while the cost of living soars higher or stands still. Cannot you see that it is the ownership of the machinery of production in private hands who are solely dominated by the greed for gold that makes the conditions as they are? I could go on at length on this subject, but I believe I have exceeded my space. But let us get down to writing our own ideas. If we are wrong some others in our ranks will criticise for our own good and development, for the labor movement should be a labor movement and not subject to the opinions of those whose bank account is swelled by us following in the lines of their preaching.

Fraternally yours,

J. J. REID.

P. J. McLaughlin is no longer connected in any capacity with Local No. 20, of New York City, N. Y.

LOCAL UNION No. 66.

As I have been elected press secretary of Local No. 66, I send you these few lines bearing on the condition of the trade in and around Houston. At present work is very good, all of the brothers working that want work. This, however, is due to the heavy sleet throughout the state of Texas, and is only temporary. There is very little in prospect for the coming summer. Yours fraternally,

DAN RATHER, P. S., Local No. 66.
Houston, Texas.

LOCAL UNION No. 459.

Whereas, Local No. 459 has in the past been a little slow in letting the outside world know how business was prospering in our locality, will endeavor to let them know, for once, at least, to start our new year. We have been organized just a year now. We are a small body, but am glad to say we have them all, and business is in a prosperous condition; have had just enough work to keep the boys all busy.

The Home Telephone people built a new station, and are installing new switchboards, which has brought a few outsiders.

B. R. STARK,
Press Secretary.

LOCAL UNION No. 171.

Brother Chas. McKinnon, of Local Union No. 171, Ann Arbor, Mich., card No. 135,072, has just left this town owing a board bill at the Potter Hotel, where this local has its meal tickets. After raising disturbance enough to get locked up. After getting him out Brother McAnnally lent him tools to work with till he could get his bills paid up. He left the city, taking this brother's tools with him.

No local will issue him a card till he has straightened up with this local. Any brother or local advising us of his whereabouts will be highly appreciated by No. 156. Yours fraternally,

D. S. LITTON,
Press Secretary.

LOCAL UNION No. 326.

To Our Sister Locals of the I. B. E. W.:

This is to warn you in the future if a man by the name of Geo. S. McClay ever applies for admission in your local, just keep him travelling. He is no good. We have expelled him from membership in our local by a unanimous vote.

About February of 1904 he was financial secretary for No. 326, and had in his possession something like \$141 belonging to our local, which we demanded him to turn over immediately. But he procrastinated and put us off from time to time, saying that he had the money deposited one of the banks in his brother's name (a bluff that wouldn't work), and that his brother was down in the wilds of old Virginia, and that as soon as he could get hold of him he would have him sign a check for the full amount. The old song went on for 90 days and we had no money. Now here is where we got ours: We had a bond on him and the agent for the bonding company gave him until our next meeting to square up, or he would proceed to do his duty and see that the way of the transgressor was made hard. That was all that was necessary. He dug out, and on meeting night he gave us a certified check on one of the business men of our city. He said the bond business made him laugh. It did, but to our music. We forgave him for this, but it did not do any good. A brother wrote to me, stating that he had sent McClay \$3, which the local has never seen. He also had three dollars which he was to pay into our treasury which the books failed to show that he ever did. But the climax came, when last month a brother from out of town sent him a special delivery letter which is alleged to have contained \$10. McClay says he never signed for or received any, which we know to be a lie on the face of it, as I personally saw the signature of his wife on the receipt book at the postoffice, showing that it was

delivered on Dec. 20, 1904, at 7:50 P. M. And now we, the members of Local Union No. 326, believe to a man that this fellow got the money and shoved it down into his measley jeans, and for this reason we have expelled him, after notifying him to appear and answer to the above charges, which he refused to do. Our charges are based on Article XXVIII, Section 2 of our constitution. One more word, then I will ring off, in defense of his wife. We all know her and know that she is a kind-hearted and true Christian woman, always leading a perfect life, and having the cares of a mother we don't want to cast any reflection on her, but we are sorry because of her lot in the form of a helpmeet. Now you locals, if your officers are not bonded, get them bonded so you can make your dilatory financial secretaries LAUGH. Respectfully submitted,

PAUL T. McDONALD,

Bus. Agt. for L. U. No. 326.
Connellsville, Pa.

LOCAL UNION No. 222.

I want to say through the WORKER that we made a request on Vice-President E. P. Allman to come to Lafayette on February 27th to speak for us at a mass-meeting of all unions of the city. He came and his presence did us justice, for he did his speaking to the point and was favorably received by non-union men.

The Lafayette Telephone Company is still unfair, but indications now look good for the I. B. E. W. to get these people in line. We are getting moral support from the other unions of the city.

Nothing new doing at Lafayette, Ind.

Thanking Vice-President Allman for his visit and wishing all prosperity, I remain as ever, M. E. W.,

Rec. Sec. of No. 222.

Inside wiremen are requested to stay away from Portland, Oregon.

LOCAL UNION No. 147.

As it is the first of the month again,
I take pleasure in writing you a few
lines to let you know how we are get-
ting along with the C. U. Tel. Co. I
would be glad if all our brethren
would watch the notice of the trouble
with the C. U. Tel. Co. and stay away
from Anderson, as we are having
some trouble with a few card men
coming this way. We feel that we are
on gaining grounds in our fight. The
company is gradually losing business.
I will not write a long letter, as I have
a letter from our ex-Brother Amis,
which we wish to have published.

Yours fraternally,

N. L. KINKAID,
Rec. Sec'y.

FROM AN EX-MEMBER OF No. 147.

One hundred and forty-seven,
It is oft' I think of thee.
A joy akin to heaven
The brothers to meet and see;
To hear the sound of gavel,
Rapping out its one, two, three.

Traction, light and telephone,
Inside wiremen, too, are seen;
May joy and peace be their home,
For all carry cards of green.
Be true to your colors, boys;
True to the very last man;
'Twill add to your earthly joys
To fight with Truth in the van.
Truth, the monopolist hates,
Justice, he tries to defeat,
And with you ever debates
That his plans are so complete.
And he'll make you believe it,
If you are not on your guard.
Look out, do not receive it,
Make him show his working card.

Don't strike in a hurry, boys;
Make well your plans in advance.
Take your obstacles as toys,
The "Boss" will go in a trance.
Then work as a unit, each one
For the common good of all;
Soon the battle will be won,
But divided, you would fall.

Do not talk upon the street,
Let all speech be in the hall.
Traitors? Knock them off their feet!
Let them be content to crawl!
Make your sessions, boys, a school;
Give so much time for debate
Progression should be the rule;
It's pleasure to educate.

Again, I'd like to meet you,
But my card is out of date,
Though my heart is ever true
And I'll be content to wait.
My tools are getting rusty,
My muscles soft and thin,
My heart is good and trusty,
Though my card is a "has been."

My tools I think I'll keep, boys—
Pliers, screw-driver and all—
They'll be second childhood's toys,
Should I not accept a call
To go down the road and "hike"
From early spring till late fall
Long the dirty, dusty pike,
Though of that I have no hope,
Since Osler, the wise M. D.,
Says men past forty "can't cope,"
So are worthless, then, you see.
I'd wager a dollar round,
If I had one to my name,
That he thinks that he has found
A key to the wondrous fame;
Yes, against a doughnut hole,
I'd wager every cent,
He couldn't climb a cedar pole
With all of his complement.

Firmly stand for Brotherhood,
Then practice all that you preach;
That alone doth stand for good;
'Twill far in the future reach.
Remember you brothers are
Brothers for the common good,
And it will be better far
Standing pat for Brotherhood.

Now as I bid you adieu,
This request I've to relate:
Remember my heart is true,
If my card is out of date.

J. H. A.

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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

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REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY FOR MARCH.

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
1			\$1 50		\$1 50	102	\$5 10				\$5 10
2	\$1 02	\$14 00			116 00	103	102 00	\$16 00			118 00
3			4 00		4 00	104				\$6 00	6 00
4	24 00	4 00			28 00	106	4 20	4 00	\$0 50		8 70
5			2 00		2 00	107		16 00	6 50		22 50
6	299 10	44 00			343 10	108	2 70				2 70
7	15 60				15 60	109	13 20	4 00			17 20
8	10 20				10 20	110	31 20				31 20
9	205 00	20 00			225 00	112	18 30	4 00			22 30
10	109 40				109 40	113	3 90	3 00			6 90
12	10 20	2 00	1 00		13 20	114	6 30		50		6 80
13	5 10	4 00			9 10	116	15 30	6 00	1 25		22 55
14	54 00		50		54 50	117	17 40		75		18 15
15	15 00	8 00	2 00		25 00	118	11 70	2 00			13 70
16	18 60		50		19 10	119	10 20	2 00	2 45		14 65
17	37 80		50		38 30	120	13 10				13 10
19	10 20			\$0 75	10 95	121	25 20				25 20
20	62 40	8 00			70 40	122	14 40				14 40
21	50 70	12 00		75	63 45	123	10 20				10 20
22	7 20		2 00		9 20	125	28 50	2 00			30 50
23	61 80	18 00	1 50		81 30	126	8 10				8 10
24	45 60	2 00			47 60	127	13 50	4 00			17 50
25	9 90				9 90	128	24 30				24 30
26	36 60		3 50		40 10	129	8 70	2 00			10 70
27	46 50	8 00	1 00		55 50	130	60 90	10 00	1 50		72 40
28			25		25	131	2 00				2 00
30	11 10		36		11 46	132	20 40	2 00	1 75		24 15
31	16 50				16 50	133	30 90	2 00			32 90
32	3 90				3 90	135	7 20		1 25		8 45
33	12 60	4 00	3 00		19 60	136	5 40		1 00		6 40
34	26 80				26 80	137	21 60	4 00			25 60
37	20 40	6 00			26 40	138	7 50		50		8 00
38	52 80		5 00		57 80	139	8 70		75		9 45
39	116 40	4 00			120 40	140	37 20				37 20
40	13 20	2 00		1 50	16 70	141	11 40	2 00			13 40
41	53 10		1 00		54 10	142	32 70	4 00			36 70
42			25		25	143	13 50				13 50
43	20 40				20 40	144	31 20	2 00	4 25		37 45
44	58 80	6 00		1 50	66 30	145	8 10	2 00			10 10
45	39 60	2 00			41 60	146		8 00			8 00
46	4 20	2 00			6 20	147	34 80		25		35 05
47	8 40				8 40	148			50		50
48	3 90	2 00	75		6 65	149	9 30	2 00			11 30
49	16 80	4 00			20 80	151	93 00	14 00	1 50		108 50
50	11 10				11 10	153	15 90	6 00		9 00	30 90
51	5 10				5 10	154	6 60	3 00			9 60
52	35 70	2 00			37 70	155	12 90	2 00			14 90
53	8 10	2 00			10 10	156	16 80		2 00		18 80
54	15 90				15 90	157	11 40	2 00		75	14 15
55	43 50	4 00	1 25		48 75	158	18 00	2 00			20 00
56	18 30	4 00	1 00		23 30	159	16 80				16 80
57	47 00		2 00		49 00	161	9 90	6 00			15 90
58	8 20	4 00			12 20	162	5 70	2 00	2 00		9 70
60	22 80		1 00		23 80	163	12 90		60		13 50
61	56 40	10 00	2 50		68 90	164	24 90				24 90
62	11 40		50		11 90	166	12 30	2 00	1 50		15 80
64	4 50	2 00			6 50	169	19 80	4 00	1 00		24 80
65	25 50				25 50	171	31 20				31 20
66	20 40				20 40	173	9 60	2 00	2 00		13 60
67	9 90				9 90	174	13 20				13 20
68	37 10	2 00			39 10	176				50	50
69	10 80		1 25	50	12 55	177	12 30		25		12 55
71	6 00				6 00	178			1 00		1 00
72	8 70	2 00	2 25		12 95	180	11 10				11 10
73	27 60				27 60	183	8 10				8 10
75	12 30		25		12 55	184	3 00	2 00			5 00
77	45 00	10 00			55 00	185	7 50	2 00			9 50
78	7 50	8 00	50		16 00	186	6 00				6 00
79	69 00	6 00	1 25		76 25	187	18 30	6 00			24 30
81	26 10	8 00			34 10	189			85		85
82	4 50				4 50	190	6 00	2 00			8 00
83	41 40	3 00			44 40	191	11 70		1 50		13 20
84	52 20	4 00	3 00		59 20	192	11 40	2 00			13 40
85	28 50	2 00	1 00		31 50	193	9 30	2 00			11 30
86	21 60	14 00			35 60	194	11 70				11 70
87	25 50		1 50		27 00	196	16 20	2 00	2 00		20 20
88	17 70	4 00			21 70	197	3 90				3 90
89	6 00	6 00	10 75		22 75	198	19 50	2 00			21 50
90	28 80		1 00		29 80	199			4 00		4 00
91	22 20	4 00			26 20	200	18 60				18 60
92	10 20				10 20	201	8 70				8 70
93	6 90	2 00			8 90	204	11 70				11 70
94			1 00		1 00	205	13 80				13 80
95	4 20		4 75		8 95	207	8 40	8 00			16 40
96	12 60				12 60	208	4 20				4 20
97	2 40				2 40	209	18 90		1 00		19 90
99	27 30	2 00			29 30	210	7 80				7 80

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Report of Grand Secretary.—Continued:

No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.	No.	P. C.	Int.	Sup.	But.	Totals.
211	\$4 80	.....	.....	.....	\$4 80	336	\$8 40	\$2 00	\$1 05	.....	\$11 45
212	50 10	.....	\$1 50	.....	51 60	337	9 00	6 00	73	.....	15 73
213	37 20	6 00	.....	.....	43 20	338	5 70	.....	75	.....	6 45
214	11 10	.....	.....	.....	11 10	339	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
215	.....	.....	7 50	.....	7 50	342	5 70	.....	25	.....	5 95
216	9 30	.....	1 00	.....	10 30	343	30 90	6 00	50	.....	37 40
217	55 80	12 00	.....	.....	67 80	345	33 60	8 00	50	\$5 50	47 60
218	17 70	.....	.....	.....	17 70	346	14 70	.....	.....	.....	14 70
221	10 20	.....	.....	.....	10 20	347	5 10	.....	1 50	.....	6 60
223	10 80	.....	.....	.....	10 80	348	7 50	2 00	.....	.....	9 50
225	35 10	4 00	1 00	\$1 50	41 60	350	14 40	.....	.....	.....	14 40
227	37 50	4 00	.....	.....	41 50	352	6 90	6 00	.....	.....	12 90
229	9 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30	353	15 00	4 00	50	.....	19 50
231	12 90	8 00	.....	.....	20 90	356	109 80	4 00	2 00	.....	115 80
232	36 90	2 00	3 00	.....	41 90	357	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50
234	33 60	2 00	.....	.....	35 60	358	12 30	.....	1 25	75	14 30
235	19 70	4 00	.....	.....	23 70	359	7 80	.....	.....	.....	7 80
236	18 30	.....	1 25	.....	19 55	360	9 00	2 00	.....	.....	11 00
238	8 70	.....	50	.....	9 20	363	9 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00
239	.....	1 00	.....	.....	1 00	365	4 50	.....	90	.....	5 40
240	18 00	2 00	.....	.....	20 00	367	13 80	2 00	.....	.....	15 80
242	6 00	.....	.....	.....	6 00	368	21 40	.....	2 00	.....	23 40
243	8 40	.....	.....	.....	8 40	369	3 90	.....	.....	.....	3 90
244	14 70	.....	1 75	.....	16 45	370	8 70	.....	1 00	.....	9 70
246	11 80	4 00	75	.....	16 55	372	.....	.....	3 25	.....	3 25
247	67 80	3 00	.....	.....	70 80	373	.....	.....	8 00	.....	8 00
248	.....	2 00	1 00	.....	3 05	375	6 30	4 00	1 60	.....	11 90
249	9 30	2 00	.....	.....	11 30	377	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
250	20 50	.....	.....	.....	20 50	380	.....	8 00	.....	.....	8 00
251	8 70	2 00	.....	.....	10 70	381	21 00	.....	.....	.....	21 00
252	25 80	.....	.....	.....	25 80	382	35 10	2 00	2 00	.....	39 10
253	4 50	.....	.....	.....	4 50	384	6 60	10 00	.....	.....	16 60
255	3 60	3 00	.....	.....	6 60	385	9 00	2 00	50	2 00	13 50
256	6 60	.....	25	.....	6 85	387	7 80	.....	25	.....	8 05
257	4 80	2 00	.....	.....	6 80	392	24 30	6 00	.....	.....	30 30
258	41 10	2 00	50	.....	43 60	494	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20
259	10 50	16 00	2 00	.....	28 50	398	6 60	.....	.....	.....	6 60
261	5 40	2 00	.....	.....	7 40	399	10 80	1 00	.....	.....	11 80
262	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60	405	1 80	2 00	.....	.....	3 80
263	13 80	18 00	1 75	.....	33 55	406	10 20	.....	.....	.....	10 20
264	5 40	2 00	.....	.....	7 40	407	16 80	.....	.....	.....	16 80
266	10 20	.....	.....	.....	10 20	410	10 20	2 00	.....	.....	12 20
267	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00	411	11 10	2 00	.....	.....	13 10
269	7 20	2 00	.....	.....	9 20	412	1 80	.....	.....	.....	1 80
270	252 90	12 00	.....	.....	264 90	414	9 00	2 00	50	.....	11 50
272	16 20	.....	.....	.....	16 20	415	10 50	.....	4 75	.....	15 25
274	10 80	.....	.....	.....	10 80	418	6 00	2 00	.....	.....	8 00
278	7 50	.....	.....	.....	7 50	419	.....	.....	5 00	.....	5 00
279	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30	420	.....	9 00	.....	.....	9 00
280	27 00	.....	.....	.....	27 00	421	10 70	10 00	.....	1 25	21 95
281	11 70	2 00	.....	.....	13 70	422	11 70	.....	1 85	.....	13 55
282	48 90	6 00	50	.....	55 40	424	1 80	8 00	11 00	.....	20 80
283	42 30	2 00	.....	.....	44 30	425	3 60	4 00	.....	.....	7 60
286	3 30	.....	.....	.....	3 30	426	15 00	.....	25	.....	15 25
287	38 70	.....	.....	.....	38 70	427	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10
289	3 90	.....	.....	.....	3 90	428	3 00	.....	3 15	.....	6 15
291	.....	.....	4 75	.....	4 75	429	4 60	.....	85	.....	5 45
292	10 80	2 00	25	.....	13 05	430	2 70	.....	1 00	.....	3 70
293	32 70	6 00	.....	.....	38 70	431	.....	2 00	90	.....	2 90
295	2 40	15 00	11 00	.....	28 40	433	2 70	.....	.....	.....	2 70
297	.....	16 00	.....	.....	16 00	434	12 00	2 00	.....	.....	14 00
299	26 90	4 00	.....	.....	30 90	435	22 20	2 00	.....	.....	24 20
300	27 00	4 00	1 00	.....	32 00	436	.....	.....	1 25	.....	1 25
302	11 40	.....	.....	.....	11 40	440	5 70	.....	15	.....	5 85
303	3 30	.....	1 00	.....	4 30	441	7 50	10 00	9 20	.....	26 70
304	7 80	.....	.....	.....	7 80	443	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40
305	4 20	.....	.....	.....	4 20	444	.....	7 00	7 00	.....	14 00
306	7 80	2 00	.....	.....	9 80	445	14 40	4 00	.....	.....	18 40
307	5 10	.....	1 75	.....	6 85	446	30 90	.....	50	.....	31 40
308	3 60	.....	.....	.....	3 60	448	13 50	.....	.....	.....	13 50
309	30 00	2 00	25	.....	32 25	451	5 40	.....	.....	.....	5 40
310	11 70	.....	1 00	.....	12 70	453	1 50	.....	.....	.....	1 50
312	10 50	.....	.....	.....	10 50	454	11 10	8 00	.....	.....	19 10
313	14 40	2 00	1 00	.....	17 40	458	3 00	.....	.....	.....	3 00
314	4 50	.....	1 00	.....	5 50	459	6 90	.....	.....	.....	6 90
316	18 60	.....	50	.....	19 10	461	13 20	.....	25	.....	13 45
317	7 50	.....	2 25	.....	9 75	464	39 60	.....	1 50	.....	41 10
318	6 60	6 00	.....	.....	12 60	465	9 90	.....	.....	75	10 65
319	27 90	2 00	1 50	.....	31 40	466	2 40	.....	50	.....	2 90
320	4 80	.....	.....	.....	4 80	468	14 10	2 00	.....	.....	16 10
321	18 30	.....	1 60	.....	19 90	469	9 60	.....	25	.....	9 85
324	6 00	2 00	.....	.....	8 00	470	6 30	.....	.....	.....	6 30
326	7 50	4 00	.....	.....	11 50	471	2 40	.....	50	.....	2 90
328	15 0	.....	50	.....	15 50	472	4 50	2 00	.....	.....	6 50
329	5 10	.....	.....	.....	5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
333	4 50	.....	50	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
335	13 50	6 00	.....	.....	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						\$6,382 70	\$812 00	\$245 24	\$33 00	\$7,472 94	

APR 1905

Report of Grand Secretary—Continued.

Buttons not sold through L. U.	8 25
Wiring diag	1 50
Match boxes	50
Advertisements in E. W.	369 11
Dues from Members, G. O.	30 50
	\$7,882 80

Fraternally submitted,
H. W. SHERMAN,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT FOR MARCH.

ITEM	AMOUNT	ITEM	AMOUNT
EXPENSES.		EXPENSES.	
Death Claim 521, J. R. Backus, L. U. 94.	\$100 00	F. J. Sweek, salary, March	\$125 00
522, Jas. Harmon, L. U. 151,	100 00	E. T. Mallory	125 00
523, Chas. Nelson, L. U. 3.	100 00	E. P. Allman,	125 00
524, W. J. Mehlan, L. U. 3.	100 00	D. Smith,	125 00
525, Jos. Rhoades, L. U. 303.	100 00	F. G. O'Connell,	125 00
526, Harry Durant, L. U. 79.	100 00	J. P. Conner,	125 00
527, C. D. Lamborn, L. U. 57.	100 00	M. J. Sullivan,	125 00
528, D. Southeimer, L. U. 38.	100 00	R. Kerns,	25 00
529, E. G. Fletcher, L. U. 340.	100 00	M. K. Clinton,	80 00
E. T. Mallory, February expenses.	36 50	F. F. Brown,	60 00
E. T. Mallory, E. B. Meeting	67 50	B. B. Goebel,	48 00
F. J. Sweek,	42 00	B. H. Goldsmith,	48 00
F. J. Sweek, February expenses.	11 00	A. E. Malone,	48 00
E. P. Allman,	72 28	M. Warren	36 69
D. Smith,	70 40	Rent, April	30 00
F. G. O'Connell,	78 04	Janitor	3 00
J. P. Conner,	60 73	Postage	60 64
F. J. McNulty	65 10	Office supplies	2 30
M. J. Sullivan,	15 00	Express	16 39
M. J. Sullivan, March	77 50	Telephone	4 60
F. J. Sheehan, general	2 90	J. Baumgarten & Sons, seals.	20 60
F. M. Barrett, stenog. rep. at Baltimore.	42 50	Telegrams	14 15
J. Morrison, Com. on Adv.	444 25		\$4,638 70
J. S. Swormstedt, Bonds for G. P. and			
G. V. P.'s	39 50	RECAPITULATION.	
Elliott & Co., stencils	4 23	Amount on hand March 1, 1905.	31,675 33
Mailing Worker	50 00	Receipts for March	7,882 80
C. F. Sudwarth, printing E. W. and cuts.	645 30		
L. U. Supplies	136 00		
H. E. Wilkins, Due stamps	17 50		
Jos Salomon, Fire Ins. Policy	6 10	Expenses for March	39,558 13
F. J. McNulty, salary, March	166 00		4,638 70
H. W. Sherman,	166 00	Amount on hand April 1, 1905	34,919 43
F. J. Sheehan, " 3 mos	50 00		

Fraternally submitted,
F. J. SHEEHAN,
Grand Treasurer.

GALVANIZED AND PLAIN CROSS ARM BRACES, BOLTS,
WASHERS, FETTER DRIVE SCREWS, GUY RODS,
THIMBLES, GUY HOOKS, ROCK ANCHORS,



SHIMS, POLE STEPS, POLE SEATS, CABLE ARMS, GROUND
RODS, ETC.

Manufactured by

M. LANZ & SONS, = = = = Pittsburg, Pa.

APR 1905

In Union There is Strength.

The MATERIAL that enters into the manufacture of COLUMBIA CARBONS, COLUMBIA BRUSHES and COLUMBIA DRY CELLS is ALL HIGH GRADE—the result is, the finished product is STRONG IN QUALITY.

COLUMBIA CARBONS for Enclosed Arcs are being used in over 90 per cent of the Central Stations in the U. S.
Awarded "GRAND PRIZE"—St. Louis.

COLUMBIA BRUSHES are in greater demand than any other make. Why? They SAVE COMMUTATORS. COMMUTATORS cost MONEY.
Awarded "GRAND PRIZE"—St. Louis.

COLUMBIA DRY CELLS have a world-wide reputation for efficiency and long lasting qualities and are considered by the Electrical Trade to be superior to any on the market.
Awarded "GRAND PRIZE"—St. Louis.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY,
Cleveland, Ohio.

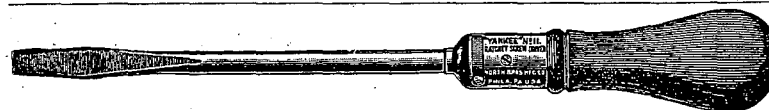
"YANKEE" TOOLS

Are the newest, cleverest and most satisfactory in use, and the first to be offered at so reasonable a price that every up-to-date mechanic could buy tools of their quality and character.

Other tools are very good tools, but "Yankee" Tools are better.

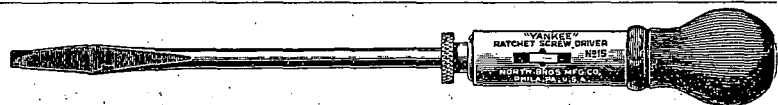
"Yankee" Tools are sold by all leading dealers in tools and hardware everywhere.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SEE THEM



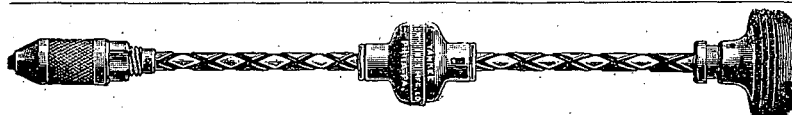
"Yankee"
Ratchet Screw Driver.

"Yankee"
Ratchet Screw Driver with
finger turn on blade.



"Yankee"
Spiral Ratchet Screw
Driver.

"Yankee"
Automatic Drill with
Magazine for Drill
Points



"Yankee"
Reciprocating Drill for
Wood or Metal.

Our "Yankee" Tool Book tells all about these and some others, and is mailed free on application to

North Brothers Mfg. Co. Lehigh Ave. and American Street
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

THE WORLD'S MILLIONAIRES.

No. two compilers have made similar lists of the millionaires of the world. China, England, France, Russia, and the United States each claim to be the home of the richest man. The list compiled by James Burnley, the English author, is as follows: Alfred Beit, diamonds, London, \$500,000,000; J. B. Robinson, gold and diamonds, London, \$400,000,000; J. D. Rockefeller, oil, New York, \$250,000,000; W. W. Astor, land, London, \$200,000,000; Prince Demidoff, land, St. Petersburg, \$200,000,000; Andrew Carnegie, steel, New York, \$125,000,000; W. K. Vanderbilt, railroads, New York, \$100,000,000; William Rockefeller, oil, New York, \$100,000,000; J. J. Astor, land, New York, \$75,000,000; Lord Rothschild, money lending, London, \$75,000,000; Duke of Westminster, land, London, \$75,000,000; J. Pierpont Morgan, banking, New York, \$75,000,000; Lord Iveagh, beer, Dublin, \$70,000,000; Senora Isidora Cousino, mines and railroads, Chili, \$70,000,000; M. Heine, silk, Paris, \$70,000,000; Baron Alphonse Rothschild, money lending, Paris, \$70,000,000; Baron Nathaniel Rothschild, money lending, Vienna, \$70,000,000; Archduke Frederick of Austria, land, Vienna, \$70,000,000; George J. Gould, railroads, New York, \$70,000,000; Mrs. Hetty Green, banking, New York, \$55,000,000; James H. Smith, banking, New York, \$50,000,000; Duke of Devonshire, land, London, \$50,000,000; Duke of Bedford, land, London, \$50,000,000; Henry O. Havemeyer, sugar, New York, \$50,000,000; John Smith, mines, Mexico, \$45,000,000; Claus Spreckles, sugar, San Francisco, \$40,000,000; Archbishop Conn, land, Vienna, \$40,000,000; Russell Sage, money lending, New York, \$25,000,000; Sir Thomas Lipton, groceries, London, \$25,000,000.

Mr. Burnley places America's John D. Rockefeller third in the list and gives first and second class, respectively, to Alfred Beit and J. B. Robinson. There is but little doubt that the arrangement made by Mr. Burnley is

wrong. The visible assets of Mr. Rockefeller clearly entitle him to the primacy among millionaires if the greatest fortune outside of America is estimated at only \$500,000,000. But the purchasing power of money in Europe is greater than it is in America, and consequently it takes less of it to make a big showing there than here. In England John D. Rockefeller would be rated in a class by himself.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.

Labor unions have just achieved a victory in favor of their ideas of unionizing workshops, in the decision handed down by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, New York. It was in the case of William F. Mills and George H. Driscoll against the New York Stereotypers' Union, Electrotypers' Union, United States Printing Company, and others. Mills and Driscoll, in March, 1902, were employed by the United States Printing Company, an Ohio corporation, having a branch place of business in Brooklyn, Mills being a helper and Driscoll a finisher in the electrotype department.

It appeared that for about a year prior to August, 1903, the unions endeavored to unionize the United States Printing Company, so as to secure employment for their members only, and the company did not second the union's efforts. The union, by circulars sent broadcast throughout the country to the customers of the printing company, informed the company's patrons that the company would not employ union stereotypers and electrotypers and the unions adopted a system of boycott and picketing, which the United States Printing Company claimed interfered with its business.

REFUSED TO JOIN UNION.

As a result of all the troubles between the unions and the printing company, the unions and the concern, in August, 1903, effected a compromise and a contract was executed between the printing company and the unions

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whereby the printing company agreed to employ in the stereotyping and electrotyping departments none but members of the union.

Mills and Driscoll refused to join the union, and they claimed that the printing company threatened to discharge them unless they did so. Thereupon Mills and Driscoll secured an injunction from Justice Dickey, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, preventing the United States Printing Company and the unions from interfering with their employment with the printing company. The printing company claimed that it executed this contract under duress, and that it was forced to make the contract because of threats of the representatives of the labor unions to further interfere with their business, and that the contract was therefore void.

Messrs. Alfred and Charles Steckler, who represented the Stereotypers' Union, appealed from the decision of Justice Dickey, granting the injunction against the unions, and the appeal was heard before the Appellate Division last March. The Messrs. Steckler claimed that the agreement to employ none but union labor was clearly valid, and that no court could prevent its enforcement; that the agreement was the result of an arbitration settling the differences between the respective bodies, and that neither duress nor threats had been used by the unions in securing the execution of the agreement with the printing company.

EMPLOYEES HAVE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

The Appellate Division, through Justice Jenks, who wrote the opinion, has upheld the contention of the unions and has laid down the law that labor unions may, within lawful limits, boycott, strike and picket.

Judge Jenks, in a portion of his opinion, said:

"An injunction against organizing a strike cannot stand. Neither can a union be enjoined from picketing or boycotting. An employe who has not bound himself to his master by a contract cannot be bound by law to work for him, and may quit his employment

if conditions are not to his (the employe's) liking.

"A strike *per se* is not unlawful. What men may do individually they may do collectively. Picketing for purposes of observation is not illegal and only becomes illegal when they adopt violence. But where persuasion or argument is used no injunction can apply."

The opinion was concurred in by Presiding Justice Hirschberg, Justices Bartlett, Woodward, and Hooker.

LOS ANGELES LABOR TEMPLE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Jan. 3, 1905.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The unions of Los Angeles are now preparing to erect a Labor Temple, to be owned and controlled exclusively by organized labor. In no city in the United States has the Citizens' Alliance more bitterly assailed the unions, and it is for the purpose of better resisting the attacks of the Alliance that the unions of Los Angeles have determined to erect an everlasting monument to organized labor in the stronghold of the Parry organization.

Two lots have been secured in a centrally located position, and plans have been drawn for a building that will accommodate all the unions. The desire is to keep the stock in the hands of union men, and, as they can hardly raise the entire amount alone, they ask each local to subscribe for one share or more of stock.

The Temple will be a good paying proposition after it is built, and after one year's time we will cash the certificate issued to you for the face value, or if you keep the stock you will receive the regular dividends on it.

All unions of the city are intensely interested in the Temple, and are giving it unanimous support. We feel fully justified in asking your support, as the building is a first-class proposition. Give Los Angeles Unions your assistance in this matter and Los Angeles will certainly help you when you need help. Trusting that you will help us in this, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

UNION LABOR TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.

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SOME VOLTMETER APPLICATIONS.

During recent years the adaptability of the voltmeter for testing has become more generally known, and although most persons having to do with electric currents are familiar with its construction and ordinary usages, a great many do not fully appreciate its advantages as a handy method of determining resistances, etc.

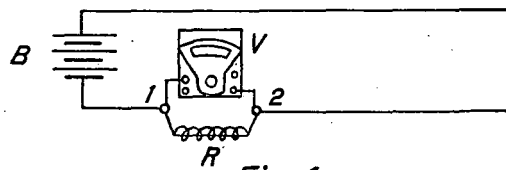


Fig. 1.

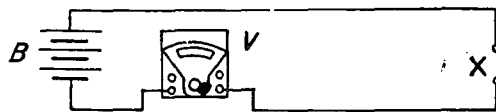


Fig. 2.

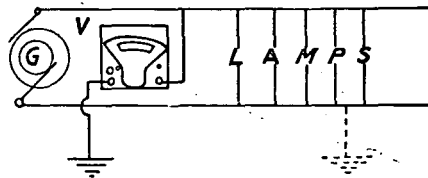


Fig. 3.

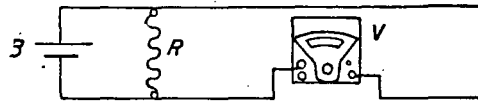


Fig. 4.

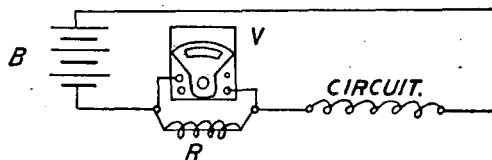


Fig. 5.

In the following explanation of a few tests, it will be assumed for simplicity's sake that the voltmeter has two scales, one of which reads from 0

to 150 in volt divisions, while the remaining one reads from 0 to 15 in one-tenth volt divisions. We will also assume the high scale coil has a resistance of 20,000 ohms, and that the low scale has a resistance of 2,000. All the voltmeters of reliable make have the resistance of their coils stated either on some part of the voltmeter or containing case.

In making some of the tests a shunt whose resistance is known is a very necessary accessory, and in this instance we will take it for granted that the shunt has a resistance of 100 ohms. It is well in choosing a shunt to select one having a resistance which figures in the ratios of ten, for convenience in making calculations.

Fig. 1 illustrates one method of determining resistance comparatively low with regards to the voltmeter coil in which it is necessary to have a shunt whose resistance is known. In this circuit, B represents the battery, R the known shunt, and V the voltmeter.

For instance, it is desired to know the resistance of a certain coil by this method.

First. Obtain a reading of the voltage when the voltmeter is shunted by the known resistance, R.

Second. Then substitute the coil whose resistance is to be determined in place of the known shunt and note the reading.

Third. Multiply the reading obtained around the unknown resistance by the resistance of the known shunt R, and divide this product by the reading obtained around the known shunt R.

For example, let us assume that R, the known shunt, has a resistance of 100 ohms, and that we obtained a reading of 5 volts around this, while a reading of 3 volts was obtained around the unknown resistance.

According to the formula, the following calculations will hold true:

$$\frac{\text{Reading around unknown resistance}}{\text{Reading around known resistance}} \times \text{Res. of shunt}$$

$$\text{or } \frac{3}{5} \times 100 = 60, \text{ or } 60 \text{ ohms.}$$

the resistance of the unknown coil.

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The method shown in Fig. 2 is used frequently for determining high resistance, and in this method it is necessary to know, first, the resistance of the voltmeter coil used, and second, the voltage of the battery used on open circuit. Then the following formula holds true:

$$x = r \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2} \right) - r$$

For example, let us assume that we have a battery giving 100 volts pressure on open circuit, and that with the resistance to be determined, introduced at X, we obtain a reading of 80 volts. The resistance of the high scale coil being 20,000, as specified above, the following calculations hold true according to the formula:

$$20000 \times \frac{100v_1}{80v_2} - 20000r = 25000$$
$$25000 - 20000 = 5000x \text{ or}$$

the object inserted at X has a resistance of 5,000 ohms.

In Fig. 3 is shown a method of determining the insulation resistance of a system by the same formula adopted in explanation of Fig. 2.

This method may also be employed to determine the insulation resistance of a dynamo by connecting the voltmeter from one brush to the frame of the machine; but readings should be taken alternately from each brush in this manner so that an average can be obtained. The same formula holds true.

One method of determining the internal resistance of a battery is shown in Fig. 4, in which it is necessary to employ a shunt whose resistance may or may not be known. In this method it is necessary to obtain two readings, one with the battery shunted and the other without the shunt. The following formula holds true:

$$r = \frac{(v_1 - V_2 R)}{v_1}$$

For example, let us assume that a cell registers 2 volts on open circuit, and that by applying a 100-ohm shunt across its terminals we obtain a reading of 1.8 volts. Then, according to

the formula, this calculation stands:

$$\frac{2 - 1.8 \times 100}{2} = 10$$

or 10 ohms, the internal resistance of this cell.

The voltmeter can also be utilized to determine the amount of current flowing in a circuit by arranging it as shown in Fig. 5.

In this method it is necessary to employ a shunt and obtain a reading around this, when Ohm's law holds true.

$$C = \frac{E}{R}$$

For example, let us assume that we obtain a reading of 2 volts around the shunt R, whose resistance is 100 ohms. Then, according to Ohm's law, the following calculation stands:

$$C = \frac{2}{100} = 1.50$$

or 1.50 amperes is flowing in the circuit.

Many different arrangements for special testing will no doubt manifest themselves to the different workers, and it is hoped that the few short explanations accorded herein will tend to attract the attention of the practical worker to the usefulness of this very convenient instrument.

WHAT would be the result if organized labor was wiped out? How long would it be before the present high wage scale, prevailing wherever organized labor has a foothold, would be cut from one-fourth to one-half? Every man who has to work should ponder well this question. The union protects not only its membership, but every laboring man, by compelling the bosses to pay a living wage. As individuals the engineer, machinist, cooper, printer, or tailor could not defend himself against the man who was disposed to cut wages and lengthen the hours of labor; this every sane person must admit. Why then are so many men and women without the pale of unionism? Why?

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ELECTRICITY.

O! my brother, see the lightning, as it
flashes from the cloud,
While thunder-guns above us rumble
distantly, but loud;
See the cloud hosts flying onward,
driven by the storm wind's lash;
See the gleaming bolts leap downward
with reverberating crash.
So it was in time departed, when wise
Franklin and his kite
Gave to the world a lesson bringing
man a greater might.

A hundred years have vanished since
the finding of the spark
That shot its beam of hope and help
unto a higher mark;
And storms of doubt and ignorance
have left our nation's sky,
Where Electra smiles upon us, with
her scintillating eye;
Scattering blessings with her bright-
ness, over land and over sea,
Bringing vast and precious treasure
to America the free.

Hear the humming of the engine,
mark the speeding of the wheel;
They are calling down the lightning;
they are taming it for weal;
They are plowing, sowing, reaping;
and creating things of worth;
They are talking through the atmos-
phere to distant parts of earth.
Hear them singing—though so busy.
And they sparkle with delight,
To catch the sunshine of the day and
glorify the night.
For, from the metal fingers speeding,
subtile currents flow
In silence and in darkness, 'till they
stop to flash and glow,
Like stars swung low to light the
world when comes the time of
rest,
And Nature's shining chariot drives
down the dark-ning west.
Then, the city, like Electra crowned,
in radiant beauty gleams
With wond'rous light, surpassing far
the great old Franklin's dreams.

By J. E. P.

PRIVATE FIRE APPARATUS.

Many property owners in the busi-
ness districts of large cities are taking
warning from the Baltimore and To-
ronto fires and installing private pro-
tection apparatus. The Baltimore Fire
Department admits that many build-
ings on the immediate margin of the
devastated tract were saved only by
the effective work of private apparat-
us. These buildings were supplied
with either stand pipes or pumps con-
nected with wet-pipe interior sprink-
lers and dry-pipe sprinklers for pro-
tection from outside fires, storage
tanks holding from 1,500 to 15,000 gal-
lons being placed on the roofs. Be-
sides saving the buildings in which
they were located these equipments
stopped the advance of the fire, and
undoubtedly many more buildings
would have been destroyed in the ab-
sence of their efficient service. The
buildings and contents protected by
private apparatus in Baltimore were
valued at \$5,000,00, and at Toronto
the saving from private protection was
similar in extent.

The advantage is that the apparatus
is on the ground in position and ready
for action, whereas a fire is usually
well under way before the city fire
companies can arrive, arrange their
hose lines and make necessary coup-
plings and connections. A drenching
of the entire building is then often re-
quired, while a comparatively small
amount of water would have put out
the fire in the first place.

A very interesting installation of
private fire protection apparatus was
recently made in a big Chicago depart-
ment store. The apparatus is oper-
ated by electric power which is always
available in a city and causes the least
delay possible. The outfit consists of
a duplex pump connected by single-
reduction gearing to a water-proof
electric motor.

With such an apparatus hardly an
emergency could arise in which it
could not be relied upon. The use of
electric power is more economical than
steam in that there is no stand-by or
maintenance expense.

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THE world will soon forget that Parry ever lived, but unionism will go on forever.

MEN generally do things because they need the money. They do people for the same reason.

THE Hatters' Union of England is said to be one of the richest unions in the country. It has \$100,000 invested.

THE fellow who lives in the gutter sees no mud. The toiler who lives like a beast instead of a man oftentimes fails to see the necessity of joining a union.

A MAN should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—Alexander Pope.

WHEN some poor fellow goes wrong and starts down the toboggan don't stand with a hunk of tallow ready to grease the slide so it will carry him down faster. Just lend a helping hand. Remember, none of us are perfect.

THE keystone in the great human arch is progress. No one is satisfied with present environments. He always wishes to move upward and onward. Is there not sufficient reason why labor unions should not make progress and keep in line with the moving purposes and ideas of humanity itself?

ANY man that attempts to go through this world improperly gal-lused sooner or later will be making a sad spectacle of himself. It is the wise man that seweth on his buttons tight and changes his suspenders when the life has evaporated from the rubber contained in them.

THE admonition of a friend is better than the flattery of an enemy. The one is the evidence of a friendly, sympathetic feeling, the other that of a selfish or envious spirit. It is a diffi-

cult matter to ever be as wise as serpents and at the same time harmless as doves; yet this is the duty of every grown-up man. It is our duty, and it should be our pleasure, to thank those who tell us of our faults and shortcomings. These warnings, let them come from whatever source they may, are our greatest blessings in this great competitive world.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

THE following amusing incident occurred at a ball given by the mayor of one of our big manufacturing towns. At one end of the large hall where it was held there was a small portion curtained off for cards. Two young men behind this were drawing on their gloves preparatory to doing the "light fantastic," and the following conversation took place:

"I say, Briggs, have you danced with Miss Portly?"

"No; who is she, and what is she like?"

"Oh, she is that short, stout person in green silk."

"Great Scott! Dance with that lump? No, thanks. It would be like drawing a cart 'round the room."

"Yes, old fellow; but you must remember that she has any amount of cash. Thirty thousand pounds if a penny."

"Oh, that alters the case. I'll go and ask the 'old girl' for a dance, if you'll introduce me."

Now it so happened that the "old girl" had been sitting on the other side of the curtain and had heard all the foregoing conversation. She moved quickly away, and was sitting some distance off when little Briggs was brought up to be introduced. After going through that ceremony, he asked if he might have the pleasure of putting his name down for a dance.

"Dance with me, Mr. Briggs?" said Miss Portly, with a smile. "Oh, dear, no! I belong to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and I should be much too heavy a cart for a little donkey like you to draw!"

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AN APPLE WITHOUT A CORE.

The seedless orange is now a familiar fruit. Its analogue—a seedless apple—is the latest wonder of the plant breeders, whose efforts seem likely to turn the whole world of fruit, and vegetables benevolently topsy-turvy. The new apple is described in *The Scientific American* (February 4) by A. Frederick Collins, as follows:

"This marvelous improvement in the common apple, fulfilling in letter as well as in spirit the jest of the schoolboy, who proclaimed that 'there ain't going to be no core,' would seem to indicate that the new apple will eventually monopolize the markets of the world, for reasons which the appended data clearly point out.

"By way of illustration, it may be said that the seedless and coreless apple follows closely the analogue presented by the seedless orange and is, in fact, a prototype of the latter. When the seedless orange was introduced to the public, it was regarded in the light of a horticultural wonder, for, if there were no seeds, by what uncanny method was their kind propagated.

"Shrouded in a mystery such as this, it required some little time for the matter-of-fact virtues to impress themselves and the real merits of the fruit to become known; but once eaten, its subtle qualities were forgotten, and its advantages were quickly appreciated, and from that day to this the old-fashioned variety, with its multiplicity of seeds, has suffered severely, having been almost driven from the market and left all but out of the race. Now let us ascertain the real difference between the two varieties of the oranges, as the comparison will serve a useful purpose when the old and the new species of apples are being similarly considered. The reason seedless oranges are universally preferred to those that contain ovules is not because any saving is effected, but simply that the seeds are in the way. The ordinary apple presents a wholly different aspect, for the seeds are inclosed in hard pockets that represent at least one-fourth of the apple, and which cannot be utilized in any way as an article of food, whereas in the seedless variety these disagreeable features are entirely eliminated. Still, what is more to the point of economy, apples without seeds are also wormless, for it is well known to growers that worms in apples obtain their sustenance not from the meat, but from the seeds; hence it is evident that if a worm was hatched in a seedless apple, it could not live."

The seedless apple, we are told further, had its origin only a few years ago, and its history is brief. The credit for its propagation belongs to John F. Spencer, of Grand Junction, Colo., who, after attempting for several years to produce it, finally secured five trees that bore seedless, coreless, and wormless apples.

Though the ocean covers about three-fourths of the surface of the earth, it does not, in the same proportion, provide for the wants of man. It is estimated that only about three per cent. of the people in the world obtain their living directly from the sea.

Los Angeles, Cal., will try converting three thousand acres of brush land into a public park and a productive forest, after the plan of many European parks that pay for their care and produce a profit from the sale of mature timber. It is the first experiment of the kind in this country.

The Carnegie Steel Company is experimenting in rolling shapes for steel ties to replace the usual wooden ties. It is stated that half a dozen of the big trunk lines, being unable to procure sufficient of the wooden ties at a reasonable price, are forced to substitute steel, and will place big orders with the Carnegie Company.

When Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States, on February 17, 1801, after one of the most exciting political campaigns in our history, the gratifying news did not reach the successful candidate for as many days as it now takes to transmit the results of a presidential election to the whole civilized world.

When, in 1809, Richard Trevithick uttered the following words, there were many who considered him an insane, dangerous person: "The present generation will use canals, the next will prefer railroads with horses, but their more enlightened successors will employ steam carriages on railways as the perfection of the art of conveyance."

The aggregate annual letter and newspaper mail of the world amounts to thirty-two billion, five hundred million pieces, of which eight billion, five hundred million go through the United States mails. We have seventy-five thousand postoffices, and five hundred thousand miles of postal routes, with a yearly travel over them amounting to five hundred million miles. The service costs over one hundred and fifty million dollars a year. The receipts now almost equal the expenditures, and have doubled in the last ten years. In 1860, the total receipts were eight million dollars, which was considered an extraordinary sum. But for twenty-two million dollars spent in establishing the rural free delivery, which now serves one-seventh of the population of the United States, the postoffices would be self-sustaining.

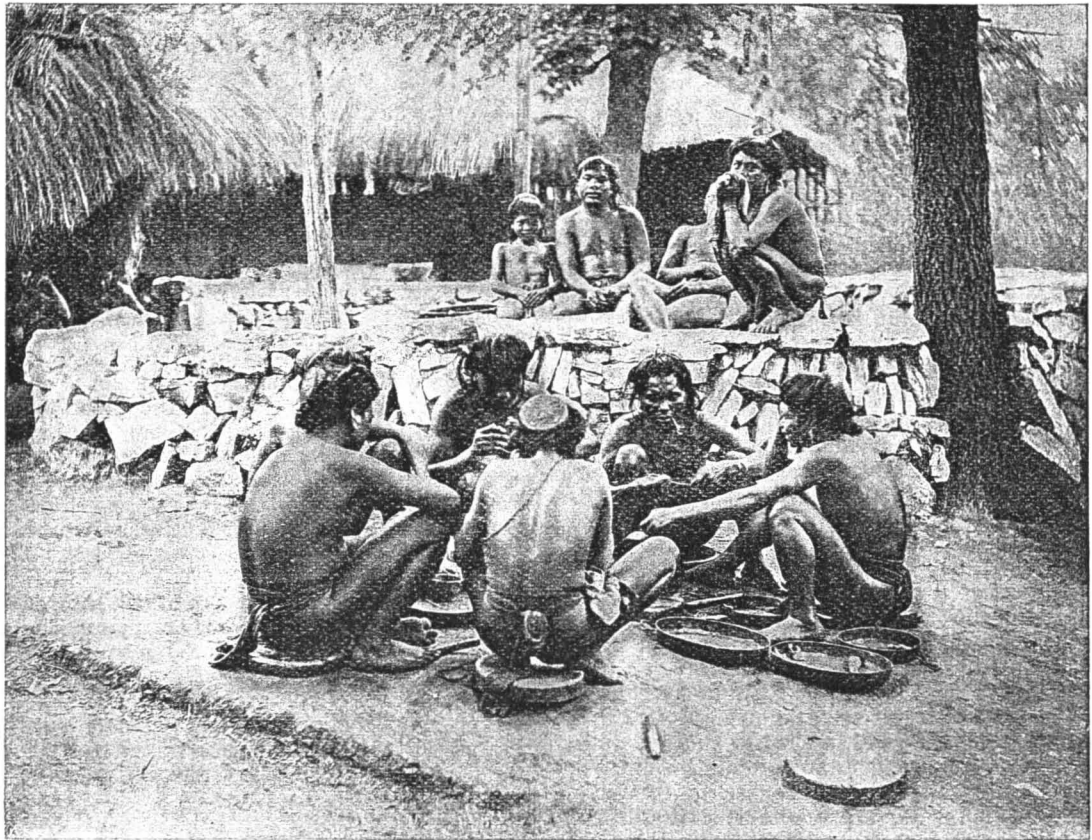
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THE IGORROTES.

On account of their splendid physique and dog-eating habits the Igorrote village at the St. Louis Fair attracted the most attention of all the exhibits of the Philippine peoples.

The Igorrotes are a fine-looking race, cop-

They first bind the dog to a stick, then its throat is cut and while the tribesman mumbles something it is skinned and roasted. The Igorrotes are head hunters; murders are common, and if a member of one tribe is killed that tribe avenges itself on one



Courtesy of Century Magazine.

GROUP OF IGORROTES.

per-colored with great physical development. They have high cheek bones, thick lips and straight black hair which hangs down to the shoulders. Every man wears a pocket hat fastened to the back of his head. The dog is considered a special delicacy.

of the murderer's kinsmen. They thus keep a regular debit and credit account of heads. Tattooing is common among them, and a man's war record is tattooed upon his breast, the number of persons killed being indicated by red and blue marks.

"With the beginning of the rains in Cuba," says *Science*, abstracting a recent paper by E. A. Schwarz, "countless swarms of insects appear. At this time also a grass becomes common which catches multitude of the insects in its flowering spikes. They are caught day and night, and in incredible number. The spiny involucre of the spikelets of the grass presents a bristling array

to all comers. Wings of insects alighting or flying within reach are pierced and entangles by the minutely barbed spines and becomes inextricably matted . . . There seems to be no possible advantage to the grass in its capture of insects. The grass is *Cenchrus echinatus*, a great pest in the rich soils along the edges of sugar-cane fields."

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Major George O. Squire, of the Signal Corps, U. S. A., has succeeded in sending and receiving wireless telegraph messages, using living trees in place of the usual mast and power. The branches and leaves of the trees served in place of the usual net-work of wires as antennae. This opens a new field in land transmission of wireless messages.

Several railway systems of the United States are seriously considering the installation of a wireless telegraph system for communication between moving trains and terminal stations. Such a system if in extensive use would add materially to the safety of railroad travelling.

Nikola Tesla has announced the invention of a "telautomatic" torpedo which, if adopted by the governments, will stop the building of battleships and make forts needless. He says this new torpedo can be directed and submerged at will with a greater range than the largest gun; that its precision is unerring and its effect wholly destructive.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is rapidly extending the use of electricity for lighting its passenger equipment by means of storage batteries, which are charged by the dynamos at the terminal stations. The system is proving very satisfactory.

A new controller has been recently invented for indicating the condition of the port and starboard signal lights of a vessel. The controller indicates whether the lights are burning or not and includes in circuit auxiliary lamps which are automatically lighted in the event either the main signal lamps should go out.

The Hong Kong Tramway Electric Company, an English concern, has recently completed and has in full operation an electric railway in Hong Kong, China. The road is nine and one-half miles in length, and the rolling stock consists in twenty-six single-deck motor cars, a portion of which are of the open type for summer use. The electric construction is of the usual center-pole trolley type, the power being supplied from a generating station located about centrally of the length of the line.

An uninterrupted trolley service is maintained between Boston and New York, a distance of 254 miles, involving transfers at fifteen different points, close connections, however, being possible at every point. The trip can be made in twenty hours at a cost of \$2.85 railroad fare.

THE entire sanitary arrangements of both railway coaches and Pullman cars require careful supervision and the introduction of radical reforms, says *The Medical Record*. As matters are now, sleeping bearths are a distinct menace to health.* * * The water closet and washing arrangements of railway cars are disgracefully inadequate and inimical to health, and perhaps no people but the long-suffering American would have endured the present condition of affairs so long.

A CURIOUS automobile is said to have been invented by a Russian engineer, Konstantinoff, in the shape of an auto-sleigh combined with a boat. Prince Khilkoff is to use it to cross Lake Baikal, and it can run over the ice or in the water. Its form resembles that of a boat, below which are set two steel bars which serve as runners. The sleigh is propelled by a wheel driven by the gasoline motor, the wheel having points in order to grip on the ice. When the boat is in the water, the motor is connected to a propeller by a clutch.

IN THE long list of automobile clothing novelties lately placed on the market nothing quite equals in general handiness the combination cap just patented by a New York firm. The novel features of this head-gear are that, while in general appearance it closely resembles the dignified tourist cap, it has cleverly concealed in the back fold a pair of wide-vision goggles attached to a mask; that it has a hood which covers the back of the head and the ears on cold and windy days; that the visor is flexible and easily turned up into the crown of the cap when the mask and goggles are in use. These caps are made in different weights and colors of cloth and leather.

AN English dentist is reported as having invented a sleeping bunk for steamers which will remain level in any sea, says *The Electrical Review*. The cot is suspended in a steel framework from the roof of one of the deck cabins, and the motion of the boat is counteracted by four cords from each corner which pass through electric brakes. These automatically maintain the cot in a horizontal position.

Bly—Does your wife ever listen to your advice?

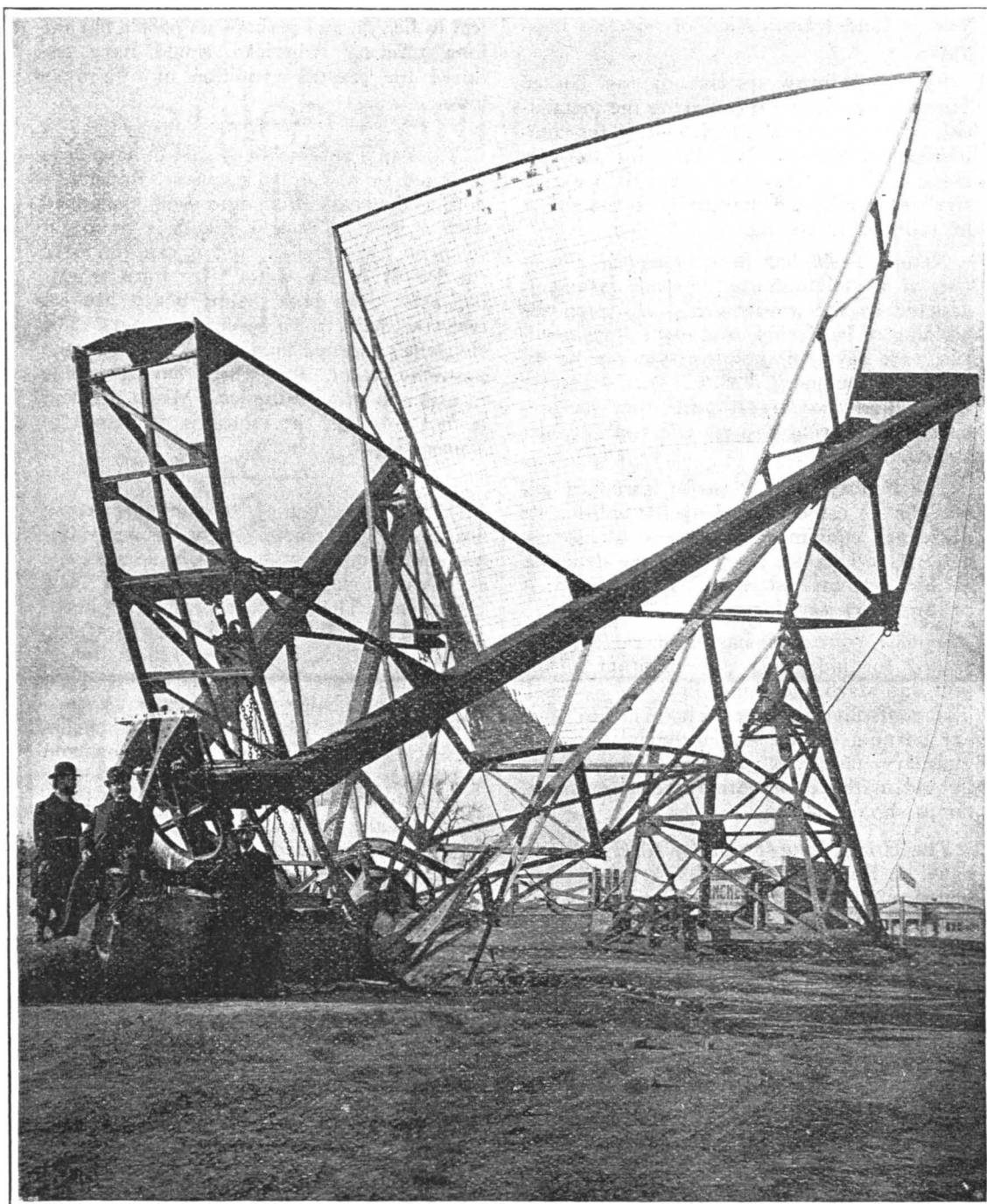
Sly—Yes, she listens—and that's all.—*Detroit Free Press*.

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SOLAR MOTOR.

For many years the attention of inventors has been directed to the question of utilizing the direct rays of the sun as a substitute for coal, wood or other fuel; large burning glasses or reflectors being the general form

of the various machines. It was for a long time difficult to build a concave mirror of very large size, but this was finally overcome by having the surface of the concave mirror covered with small pieces of glass or



SOLAR MOTOR EXHIBITED AT WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

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mirrors, each of which is so placed that the light or reflection from each side is thrown upon the same spot, the sum total, or the amount of heat centralized being equivalent to the amount reflected by each glass, multiplied by the number of mirrors. Within recent years a successful sun motor has been built at South Pasadena, Cal., and here an automatic engine is run by the heat of the sun. In appearance the motor resembles a huge disk of glass, and at a distance might be taken for a windmill. The inner surface of the disk is made up of 1,788 small mirrors, arranged so that they concentrate the sun upon the central or focal point. Here is suspended the boiler, which holds one hundred gallons of water, leaving eight cubic feet for steam. The reflector must face the sun exactly, and stands upon an equatorial mounting. The reflector follows the sun, regulated by a clock, the work being automatic, as, in fact, is everything about it. The true focus is shown by an indicator, and in about an hour after it is adjusted the boiler is seen to have attained a white heat and the steam gauge registers 150 pounds.

The steam is carried from the boiler to the engine in a flexible phosphor-bronze tube and returns again from the condenser to the boiler in the form of water, so that the boiler is kept automatically full. The engine is oiled automatically, and when the disk is once turned facing the sun it runs all day as independent of an engineer as does a windmill. The amount of heat concentrated in the boiler by the mirrors cannot be realized, as nothing can be seen but a small cloud of escaping steam; but should a man climb upon the disk and cross it he would be literally burned to a crisp in a few seconds. Copper is melted in a short time, and a pole of wood thrust into the magic circle flames up like a match.

That the motor is a success is seen by the work it is doing—pumping water from a well and lifting 1,400 gallons a minute. The motor has produced results equal to ten horse-power. This illustrates the possibilities of cheap irrigation in the cloudless regions of the West and promises to give a great impetus to the development of arid lands.

A CITY OF CRETINS.—According to M. Guillaumè Capus, the author of a book entitled "Les Médecins et la Médecine en Asie Centrale," the population of the town of Khokand in Turkestan consists for the most part of sufferers from goiter and cretinism, says *The Lancet*. The traveler entering the town is at once struck by the fact that nearly every person he meets is the bearer of a more or less voluminous goiter. Khokand is the only place in Turkestan in which such a state of things exists, and there appears to be nothing in the place or its surroundings to account for the prevalence of goiter and cretinism. Its sanitary condition is satisfactory. The town is situated at a height of 1,300 feet, and is abundantly supplied with water from a river which, like the others in the same region, comes from the Alai Mountains. When the Russian troops occupied Khokand in 1878, the medical officers noted that a tenth of the garrison became affected with goiter after a few months' stay. The tumors yielded to the iodine treatment; nevertheless, it was decided to abandon Khokand and transfer the headquarters to Marghillan.

OUR Chinese friends will be interested in the way foreign devils control dragons, says *The Electrical World and Engineer*. In the opera "Siegfried," a dragon is an important feature of the entertainment. This opera was rendered at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York recently. The insides of the dragon, which is made of canvas and papier-maché, consists of two small boys, who are supposed to guide the beast's movements in accordance with the music. They

are rarely equal to doing that correctly, even after rehearsal. The performance the other night is said to have been given without a single stage rehearsal, as no time could be found for the preparation of the opera. It was, therefore, more than ever necessary to have the occupants of *Der Wurm's* inside kept up to their business. The stage manager decided to install a telephone in the beast. It connected with the opera house switchboard. On one end was Herr Greder, the stage manager, and at the other were two receivers strapped to the heads of the two boys, who received momentarily directions as to what they should do. The dragon under the circumstances covered himself with credit.

THE Brooklyn Bridge, once the pride of the metropolis and the wonder of the world, says *Electricity*, is now reaching a period in its history when the paramount question of danger overrides all other considerations and the structure must be rebuilt to insure public confidence and safety. Its rate of deterioration has been \$1,000,000 a year, which the engineering experts have attributed to the causes of overstrain and electrolysis. Overstrain perhaps was to have been expected of the only direct connecting link between two great cities; but electrolysis as a cause of destruction to so noble a structure represents a certain knowing heedlessness on the part of trolley companies whose experiences should have called for some provision on their part against such disastrous consequences. Let means be taken to prevent similar destruction of the new bridges farther up the river.

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INCANDESCENT FILAMENTS.

The objection to carbon filaments—disintegration, fusing with strong currents, and therefore waste of energy through the necessary employment of weak ones—have led to many attempts to construct a filament of greater efficiency and durability.

In the infancy of incandescent lighting experiments were made with metals of the platinum group. These experiments have lately been resumed, the greatest hope of success being placed on osmium. But osmium is by no means unobjectionable. Like carbon, it vaporizes at bright white heat, and if air is present, as in an imperfectly exhausted bulb, it forms hyperosmic acid, which, even in a very small quantity, is exceedingly injurious to the lungs and the eyes. Similar objections have been shown to apply to ruthenium.

Edison has recommended filaments of iridium wire—but the metal is extremely brittle and cannot, according to Guelcher, of Charlottenburg, be drawn into wire. With care it can be rolled into strips 1-32 inch thick, but it is impossible to make such a strip of either circular or uniform cross-section. Guelcher has, however, succeeded in producing round and uniform iridium filaments by mixing fine iridium powder with vegetable glue, forcing the paste through a perforated plate by hydraulic pressure, drying the filaments and heating them to whiteness in an oxy-hydrogen flame. The filaments thus produced have a bright metallic lustre, and though very hard are flexible enough for electric bulbs. They are durable and economical of power.

Instead of the chemically-pure metal, iridium powder as precipitated from solutions may be used. As this contains some oxide, the filaments, before being heated, must be exposed to the action of a stream of hydrogen. Without this precaution they would explode on being heated. It should be noted that the heating must be done in an exposed flame, not in a covered crucible.

VALUABLE INVENTIONS LOST.

The fact that "dead men tell no tales" has lately caused much uneasiness in the scientific world, for two men who recently died are feared to have taken with them a secret of great importance. In certain classes of spectroscopic work, a concave mirror is used on which are engraved parallel lines, sometimes 100,000 to the inch. Professor Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, invented a machine for making these lines. Its principal mechanism was a screw with an exceedingly fine thread that had to be cut and ground under water by a method hitherto unknown, which the professor taught only to his head mechanic. These two men alone held this priceless secret for years, and ground out the machines regularly for the whole world, but did not grind out the secret with them. Then one day

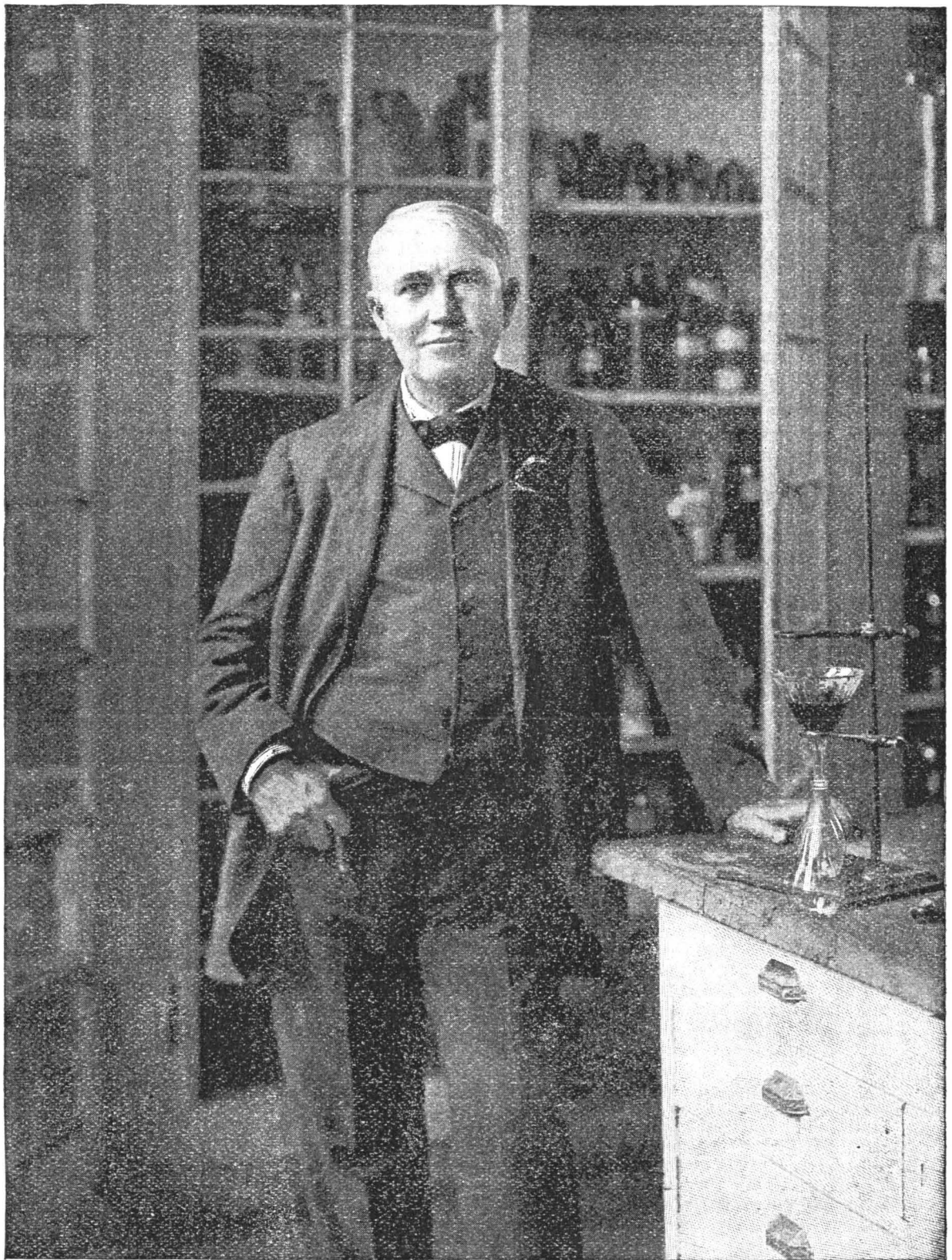
Schneider, the head machinist, died. Professor Rowland at once set to work teaching the secret to another foreman; but before it was accomplished, Rowland himself died.

Is the secret lost? It remains to be seen. Attempts have lately been made to cut a new screw like those cut by Schneider and Professor Rowland, and the scientific world is waiting the result with great interest. If it fails, the three machines already in working order will be priceless.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

Thomas Alva Edison was born in Alva, Ohio, February 11, 1847. His early education was received from his mother, a former school teacher, coupled with his own continuous reading and study, his school attendance being limited to two months. At the age of twelve he became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railroad, having a terminal in Detroit. In connection with his duties in this position he installed a small laboratory on one of the baggage cars, and conducted numerous experiments, until a damaging explosion cut short his privileges in this direction. His interest in electricity was first awakened by his constant contact with telegraphy in the various railroad stations along his line of duty, and he finally learned this art, becoming an acknowledged expert. His first invention in the electrical line was an automatic repeater for transferring a message from one line to another independent of an operator. He subsequently invented his duplex telegraphing system, working along this line from 1864 to 1872 before finally successful. He has since developed this system into the quadduplex and sextuplex systems in use to-day. His first patent was issued for a chemical vote-recording apparatus for use in recording the votes of legislative bodies. Among the best known of his inventions are the carbon-telephone transmitter; the microtaxisimeter, an instrument for the detection of small variations in temperature; the phonograph; the aerophone for amplifying sounds, the phonometer for measuring sound waves, and the incandescent lamp, the production of which led to the solving of the problem of the commercial subdivision of light in a system for general distribution of electricity, which system is in general use to-day. His latest well-known invention is the kinetograph, an instrument for recording or photographing and then reproducing motion, the moving picture machine of to-day. He has been granted over four hundred patents, about one-fourth of which relate to telegraphy. He is now engaged upon an invention, stated by him to be his greatest and most valuable. Practically his entire time is devoted to electrical research and invention in his extensive laboratories at Orange, N. J.

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THOMAS A. EDISON.

This is the latest portrait of Mr. Edison. He announces that his greatest invention is yet to appear.

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QUEER MEATS FOR FOOD.

The popular prejudice against snails is incomprehensible when the favor of oysters, periwinkles, mussels, and cockles is considered. In many London restaurants, particularly in Soho, snails now figure on the daily menu. This is an imported taste from France, but in the west country snails are highly esteemed by the lower classes. A year or two ago a clergyman cited as an illustration of poverty in Bristol that he had seen working girls pick snails off a wall and eat them.

As a matter of fact, the snail is extensively eaten in Somerset and Gloucestershire, both as a dainty and a medicine. There are men who make a living by collecting snails and selling them under the name of "wall fish." Boiled in their shells, they are picked out and eaten with bread and butter, being accounted a great luxury and very nourishing. In pulmonary diseases they probably rank as a specific.

Frogs are another dainty which prejudice denies to the Englishman, though in the United States and Canada they are esteemed as highly as in France. Spasmodically a sturgeon is offered for sale in London, and the accident of its capture affords a novel dish which should not be passed by, for it is generally sold at 8d. a pound. Cut and cooked as a cutlet, it tastes rather like veal, without a suspicion of fish about it.

BEAR MEAT.

In Germany bear's flesh is greatly favored, and smoked bear tongues, hames, and sausages are both appetizing and expensive. Ever since Paris, in the siege of 1870-'71, was driven to eating up the animals at the zoo, camel's flesh has been demanded by French gourmets. Remarkably like beef in appearance, it is as tender as veal, and there are Parisians who import it regularly from Algeria. On the same testimony, lion steaks are reported to be only moderate eating, while tiger is both tough and sinewy. Jaguar flesh, however, is delightfully white and toothsome, and alligators and crocodiles provide a meal of the most delicate flavor, midway between that of veal and pork.

Beef and mutton, with pork, so entirely make up the menu that we actually regard lamb and veal as distinct dishes. Why should not goat flesh be introduced into the bill of fare? It is good eating, as Robinson Crusoe and Don Juan testify. In France it is largely eaten, Paris alone requiring 100,000 goats annually for the table. Our neighbors also enjoy the donkey, whose flesh, when killed young, resembles that of the turkey, though of much finer flavor.

HORSE FLESH.

Though a hippophagic banquet arranged by the late Sir Henry Thompson was held in London some years ago, it is still almost

dangerous to suggest horse besh to an Englishman as food. In reality, it is very excellent eating, and only prejudice can gainsay the fact. Old and wornout horses cannot afford either nourishing or palatable meat, but that of a horse reared like an ox, for the table, has a finer fiber and flavor than beef, though darker in color. It is served in the best French restaurants, as well as being largely eaten by the people.

"It was in Paris," wrote Mr. Vardam, the author of "An Englishman in Paris," that I learned how the cat had been misjudged. Call the dog the friend of man if you like, but don't eat him. Fry him, stew him, boil or bake him, do what you will, his flesh is and remains oily and flabby, with a strong flavor of castor oil. But I declare that stewed puss is far finer than stewed rabbit."

This testimony the writer can personally corroborate, having recently been invited to a dinner given by a gourmet of eccentric tastes. The dish of the evening was "Chat aux Champignons." Soaked in white vinegar with aromatic herbs, and cooked in red wine, the cat made a most savory dish, and after the prejudice of the first mouthful one was bound to admit its succulence and flavor. The same verdict must be given for rat pie by any who have eaten it. At thrashing time in the north country some farmers capture and convert the rats from the ricks into a stew or pie. Thus cooked, the grain-fed rat is as dainty as the pigeon. On this point both the naturalists, Frank Buckland and the Rev. J. G. Wood, agreed.

THE HEDGE HOG.

Another neglected article of food is the guinea pig. Where the edible virtues of the hedge hog known it would rival ortolans in epicurean favor. As cooked in rural England it is delicious. The correct way is to incase the hedge hog, bristles and all, with a thick coat of soft clay and place it in the glowing embers of a fire to bake. The bristles and skin come off with the hardened clay, leaving the tenderest and most delicate meat imaginable.

To make bunny squirrel into a stew may seem a refinement of selfish cruelty, but such ideas rarely trouble the rustic, and the dish is as memorable as appetizing. Snakes, being rare in England, are almost unknown as food, but in southern France there is a snake which is extensively sold, prepared for cooking under the name of hedge eel. Indeed, those who enjoy eels can scarcely shudder at stewed snake. Frank Buckland once dined off a boa constrictor and heartily enjoyed it, the flesh being exceedingly white and firm, not unlike veal in taste.

But really, at times it seems as if the twentieth century could usefully employ itself in just utilizing the discoveries of the nineteenth.

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IMPROVEMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

The latest system of transmitting pictures by wire—that of Professor Korn, of Munich,—claims a vacuum light receiver as an important advance. Two hollow cylinders, one at the transmitting station and one at the receiving station, are rotated synchronously. The film carrying the picture to be sent is placed on the first cylinder, and a ray of light concentrated from a Nernst lamp is passed through it to a selenium cell in the interior. The fine pencil of light describes a spiral of short pitch, the light and shade of the picture causing the selenium cell to produce variations in an electric current passing to the receiver. The cylinder at the receiving end is covered with a photographic film, and a pencil of light from a vacuum lamp—fluctuating with the variations of the electric current—describes a spiral registering the light and shade of the original picture. A photograph is transmitted over the wire in about half an hour.

Professor Meithe, of Berlin, has for some years been engaged in developing a process of chromo-photography, by means of which photographs are produced in the colors of nature. Three sections of the same photographic plate are exposed successively through three color screens corresponding with the three primary colors, red, blue and yellow, respectively. The times of exposure for the three screens must be determined by photographing a white object by daylight and varying the respective times of exposure, so as to obtain identical conditions of light and shade on each of the three plates. Instead of the colors named, Professor Miethe prefers using blue, red and green. By superposing on a screen projections of the three separate transparencies and interposing before each of these a color screen corresponding with the one used in its negative, a true image is obtained.

It is often a cause for astonishment to travellers to Mexico City on receiving from the man who develops the finished product of their work, to see the wonderful distinctness with which the subject is brought out. In nine cases out of ten the good effect is attributed merely to "good luck," but the men in Mexico City who make photographic work their business, know it is no element of luck, but the peculiar conditions that are found there and at few other cities in the world. They could tell the amateur that when he gets back to St. Louis, or Chicago, or New York, or whatever big city he came from, that he will produce just as poor pictures there as he always did.

In the heavy atmosphere of the northern cities every ray of light that extends from the object to the sensitive film in the camera must struggle through a million particles of carbon that hang constantly in the air. Each of these particles has a certain deflecting power, and there it is only an

artist who can produce a picture in which there is not a distorted detail. The sunlight of the photographer there is of a yellower cast than in Mexico.

The employment of photography to produce sculpture in the round has exercised the minds of many inventors, but with very indifferent results. A step onward toward the purely mechanical process has been made, however, so that the trick seems to have been substantially discovered. Wilhelm Ohse, a merchant, who has taken to photography late in life, has studied out a method that bids fair to solve the problem of taking an exact, a minutely literal, transcript of an object with the camera, not on a flat surface, but in absolute relief.

The principle consists in passing a screen during exposure between the artificial light by which the photograph is taken and the object which is photographed. The screen is so managed that the highest part of the object remains longest exposed to the light, and the other parts are illuminated more or less according to their relative position. From this plate the image is transferred to a diapositive plate; in turn the image on the diapositive is transferred to a chromogelatine plate. When this third plate is treated to the bath, those parts which have been illuminated longest, namely, those which in the object are highest in relief, swell up the highest, and all the other parts in minute gradation rise in their relative order. The result is a gelatine relief exactly like the original object, from which a mold can be taken in wax or plaster and used like any other mold for casting.

REVOLVING STAGE.

A group of sprinters, stripped for work, and running at full speed on the stage of a theater, but constantly in sight of the audience, was the novel sight recently witnessed at the London Coliseum. That a man should run and not progress would be a paradox but for the fact that the runners were on a circular platform which was made to revolve as rapidly as they ran, and thus the performers did not pass from view. The mechanical arrangement is quite like that employed in the movable sidewalk.

The construction consists of three concentric platforms which are revolved by means of fourteen small electric motors. A series of dials are arranged by which the speeds desired are telegraphed to the operator, who is located in a gallery above.

When Benjamin Franklin first thought of starting a newspaper in Philadelphia many of his friends advised against it, because there was a paper published in Boston. Some of them doubted that the country would be able to support two newspapers.

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

One begins to wonder if the twentieth century is going to keep up with the nineteenth.

The nineteenth century received the horse and bequeathed the automobile.

It received the dirt road and bequeathed the railroad.

It received the sailboat and bequeathed the ocean liner.

It received the fireplace and bequeathed the gas range.

It received the staircase and bequeathed the elevator and escalator.

It received the hand-printing press and bequeathed the Hoe cylinder.

It received hand-set type and bequeathed the linotype.

It received the goosequill and bequeathed the typewriter.

It received the painter's brush and bequeathed lithography, the camera, and color photography.

It received ordinary light and bequeathed the Roentgen ray.

It received gunpowder and bequeathed nitro-glycerine.

It received the flintlock and bequeathed the automatic Maxim.

It received the tallow dip and bequeathed the arc light.

It received the beacon light signal and bequeathed the telephone and wireless telegraphy.

It received wood and stone buildings and bequeathed twenty-story steel structures.

It received letters sent by a personal messenger and bequeathed a world's postal union.

It received the mediæval city, a collection of buildings huddled within walls for safety, and bequeathed the modern city, lighted, paved, sewerred, and provided with 5-cent transportation.

It received a world without free public schools, and left no civilized country without them.

It received a world in which men voted

only in America and left them voting in every civilized country.

It received a world without a voting woman, and left it with some measure of woman suffrage in nearly every civilized country, and full suffrage in a large section of the earth's surface.

Is the twentieth century going in for breaking after this style? If so, it will have to hustle.

Then, there is the land. That has always been in the world. Why not make that available for everybody?

The nineteenth century discovered the kindergarten. The twentieth could usefully make it available for all children.

It discovered the Roentgen rays. But lots of people can't afford to pay for just plain, ordinary sunlight in their houses.

The inventors are a very wonderful class of gentlemen—ladies, too, nowadays—but it really seems as if the twentieth century didn't need them so much as some plain, practical people to utilize what they've done already.

And then again, it sometimes seems as if the little, young twentieth century had all it could do to manage the problems which the nineteenth bequeathed, along with its blessings.

The nineteenth century discovered how to make people live in perpendicular layers, instead of beside each other on the ground, as they used to, and bequeathed the problem of congested population.

It discovered the ocean liner and bequeathed the steerage.

It discovered how to make things by steam, and bequeathed trusts, trade unions, strikes, lock-outs, and child labor.

It took the weaving out of the hands of a woman and sent her to the factory.

It did away with the slave and the serf and bequeathed the proletariat.

It discovered the automatic Maxim and bequeathed imperialism.

The nineteenth century yelped gleefully over the attainment of political rights.

The twentieth century sees wearily that political rights are only a step on the road to economic rights.

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DIRECTORY OF UNIONS.

TAKE NOTICE.

This Directory is compiled from the quarterly reports furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes.

Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| a Mixed. | b Linemen. | c Inside Men. |
| d Trimmers. | e Cranemen. | f Cable Splicers. |
| g Switch-board Men. | | h Shopmen. |

c No. 1 ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock at Lightstone's Hall, 1028 Franklin avenue. President, Steven Garrigan, 4732 Kennerly avenue; recording secretary, H. J. Morrison, 5922 Cote Brillante avenue; financial secretary, W. S. Peebles, 1028 Franklin avenue.

b No. 2, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Friday evening at LaFayette Hall. President, J. P. Noonan, 17th and Cass streets; Recording Secretary, F. J. Lucas, 17th and Cass streets; Financial Secretary, J. A. Norton, 17th and Cass streets.

c No. 3, NEW YORK.—Meets Tuesday and Thursday nights at Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. President, J. F. Bergen, 106 Concord street, Brooklyn; recording secretary, P. McNally, 2173 Third avenue; financial secretary, W. A. Hogan, 145 East Fifty-third street, New York City.

b No. 4, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carmen's Hall, 1019 Canal street. President, R. L. Reilly, 2908 Annunciation street; recording secretary, John Criss, 2526 Melpomene street; financial secretary, H. McLin, 2323 First street.

c No. 5, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street. President, A. S. Borard, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, T. A. Connelly, 11 Ruth street; financial secretary, J. S. Haskins, 302 Grant street.

c No. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets every Wednesday at Electricians' Hall, 35 Eddy street. President, Geo. F. Keetly, 35 Eddy street; recording secretary, A. E. Cohen, 35 Eddy street; financial secretary, A. H. Barnes, 35 Eddy street.

a No. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday in Room No. 15, Forbes and Wallace Block. President, J. J. Maloney, 333 Franklin street; recording secretary, W. F. Kavanaugh, 221 Summer street; financial secretary, Geo. D. Beecher, 81 Tyler street.

c No. 8 TOLEDO, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Friendship Hall, corner Summit street and Jefferson avenue. President, Jack Strub, 905 Clay avenue; recording secretary, Joseph A. Christ, 2521 Locust street; financial secretary, Grant Snyder, 524 East Bancroft street.

a No. 9, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at Labor Temple, 274 and 276 East Madison street. President, M. J. Gavin, 834 Melrose street; recording secretary, Jim Collins, 5622 Grove avenue; financial secretary, C. M. Paulsen, 33 North Lincoln street.

a No. 10, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Meets every Monday night at Morrison Hall, Circle street. President, Thomas Barrett, 8 East Michigan street; recording secretary, T. B. Wright, 110 West Tenth street; financial secretary, Frank Lee, 1246 Bismarck avenue.

a No. 11, AKRON, OHIO.

a No. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Meets every Friday evening at Trades' Assembly Hall, Sixth and Main streets. President, C. E. Emery, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, C. A. Meair, P. O. Box 70; financial secretary, Wm. H. Hart, P. O. Box 70.

a No. 13, EL PASO, TEXAS.—Meets every Monday night at Masonic Temple, San Antonio street. President, C. A. Gilbert, P. O. Box 620; recording secretary, G. A. Barnum, P. O. Box 620; financial secretary, E. Porch, P. O. Box 620.

b No. 14, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at Electrical Workers' Hall, 302 Grant street (second floor). President, C. D. Weaver, 302 Grant street; recording secretary, F.

J. Willenpart, 302 Grant street; financial secretary, S. D. Young, 302 Grant street.

a No. 15, HUDSON CO., N. J.—Meets Thursday night of each week at 331 Palisade avenue, near elevated railroad. President, Fred Best, 1310 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J.; recording secretary, Wm. Garrison, 825 Cummings avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; financial secretary, A. H. Wilson, 1218 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Fifth and Locust streets. President, Ed. Ollwell, 202 1/4 Upper Sixth street; recording secretary, Roy Hoskinson, 1113 East Delaware street; financial secretary, Harry Fisher, 204 Clark street.

b No. 17 DETROIT, MICH.—Meets every Monday evening at Johnson's Hall, 34 Monroe avenue. President, Joe J. Dooley, 606 Mack avenue; recording secretary, T. J. O'Brien, 1000 Baldwin avenue; financial secretary, F. W. Stubenvoll, 735 Sixth street.

c No. 18, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Wednesday in Room 8, Labor Headquarters. President, L. B. Slusser, 619 West Tenth street; recording secretary, Claude Seaman, 2201 Park avenue; financial secretary, H. C. Marshall, 623 Miami avenue, Kansas City, Kans.

a No. 19, ATCHISON, KANS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Union Labor Hall, Seventh and Commercial streets. President, Jno. McKevitt, 423 Gillespie street; recording secretary, E. J. Morris, care of Street Railway Company; financial secretary, W. H. Coleman, 723 R street.

b No. 20, NEW YORK CITY.—Meets every Tuesday at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. President, J. H. Carlin, 405 Rutland road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, W. D. Hubbard, 131 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, New York City; financial secretary, A. S. Natherson, 1285 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

b No. 21, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner Darien and Vine streets. President, Edward Cavanaugh, 1320 Vine street; recording secretary, H. C. McClenahan, 716 Buttonwood street; financial secretary, Joseph Colbert, 254 N. 12th street.

c No. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, W. W. Sherwood, 3418 Burt street; recording secretary, H. P. Kerr, 2245 N. Nineteenth street; financial secretary, A. W. Grayson, 1431 S. Fifteenth street.

a No. 23, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Federation Hall, Third and Wabasha streets. President, Edward Rowan, 715 Lee avenue; recording secretary, C. W. Berryman, 650 Rice street; financial secretary, J. B. Hilton, P. O. Box 232, North St. Paul, Minn.

a No. 24, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Temple, 26-8 South Washington avenue. President, Chas. H. Coar, 2520 Twenty-sixth avenue, south; recording secretary, V. A. Wells, 600 Third street, north; financial secretary, G. T. Raymond, 1000 Thirteenth avenue, south.

a No. 25, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Central Labor Union Hall, Six and One-half and Main streets. President, C. E. Evenger, 705 South Fourth street; recording secretary, J. A. Colbert, 713 Lafayette street; financial secretary, C. M. Shoaf, 2228 North Seventh street.

c No. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets every Thursday at Building Trades Hall, corner Sixth and G streets, N. W. President, Chris. Yeabower, 404 I street, N. W.; recording secretary, E. A. Nelson, Jr., 1323 F street, N. E.; financial secretary, Edw. Nothnagel, Room No. 2, Building Trades Hall.

c No. 27, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets Monday night at Border State Bank Building, Park avenue and Fayette street. President, Jas. Murray, 3002 Dillon street; recording secretary, G. W. Spillman, 1219 Carroll street; financial secretary, J. A. Connelly, 1728 North Bond street.

c No. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Trades Union Hall, 343 No. Cal-

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vert street. President, W. W. Welsh, 1520 E. Preston street; recording secretary, W. S. Durben, Park Heights avenue, Station E; financial secretary, Geo. J. Schmidt, 241 Milton avenue.

a No. 29, TRENTON, N. J.—Meets every Tuesday at Ribson Building, corner Broad and Front streets. President, P. S. Fleisher, 18 South Stockton street; recording secretary, Chas. W. Carnes, 54 North Stockton street; financial secretary, J. M. Cleary, 711 South Clinton street.

b No. 30, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Wm. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, Fred. Seidel, 2322 Harrison avenue; financial secretary, C. A. Palmer, 4222 Cherry street.

a No. 31, DULUTH, MINN.—Meets first, third and fifth Thursdays of each month at Axa Hall, 213 West Superior street. President, Wm. Murnian, West Duluth; recording secretary, H. J. Gibbs, 1029 West First street; financial secretary, C. W. Higgins, 418 Eighth avenue, west.

a No. 32, LIMA, OHIO.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Central Labor Union, corner of Main and Wayne streets. President, M. B. West, 503 West Eureka street; recording secretary, W. P. McMahan, 327 North Union street; financial secretary, E. D. Wentworth, 718 Holly street.

a No. 33, NEW CASTLE, PA.—Meets Wednesday night every two weeks at Trades' Assembly Hall, East Washington street and Apple alley. President, F. L. Truby, Rear 124 Neshanock avenue; recording secretary, S. R. Wilkerson, 57 Crawford avenue; financial secretary, Wm. Page, 236 Pittsburgh street.

b No. 34, PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Pettit's Hall, 209 Liberty street. President, R. W. Marlatt, 108 North Monroe street; recording secretary, F. W. Mattlin, 331 S. Washington street; financial secretary, W. Williams, 115 S. Madison street.

a No. 35, MASSILLON, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, McAymond's block. President, F. F. Flickinger, 188 Richville avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Hardgrove, 22 E. Charles street; financial secretary, A. Shorb, 382 West Tremont street.

b No. 36, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets every Friday at Company E Hall, Pythian Temple, corner Ninth and I streets. President, John Richards, 1830 M street; recording secretary, A. McDonald, 2530 M street; financial secretary, J. Noonan, 1120 Twentieth street.

a No. 37, HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Friday night at Union Hall, 235 Asylum street. President, Joseph Osborn, 242 Albany avenue; recording secretary, A. R. Larkins, 270 Main street; financial secretary, J. H. J. Rockensuzs, 242 Pearl street.

c No. 38, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Tuesday night at Forrester's Hall, 223 Columbus street. President, M. M. Craig, 27 Abram street; recording secretary, E. B. Horne, 19 Willson Place; financial secretary, E. T. Howorth, 185 Root street.

a No. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario street. President, H. B. Ryan, 83 Prospect street; recording secretary, Geo. H. Gleason, 83 Prospect street; financial secretary, F. J. Sullivan, 83 Prospect street.

a No. 40, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Temple, northeast corner Fifth and Felix streets. President, W. E. Noonan, 904 S. Twenty-fourth street; recording secretary, Wm. Dorsel, 1710 Calhoun street; financial secretary, Charles B. Ellis, 1202 N. Third street.

c No. 41, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at Council Hall, Ellicott and Huron streets. President, Geo. C. King, 179 Waverly street; recording secretary, Eldred V. Souter, 243 Maryland street; financial secretary, Jos. S. Childs, 596 Williams street.

b No. 42, UTICA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Labor Temple, 18 Hotel street. President, Adam Durr, 8 Louisa street; recording secretary, Frank Essel, 13 Louisa street; financial secretary, W. J. Root, 272 Seymore ave.

c No. 43, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Bartenders' Hall, Empire Block, West Genesee street. President, Frank Wallace, 620 South Salina street; recording secretary, Everard Tilton, Crouse

Building; financial secretary, Thos. W. Gill, 620 South Salina street.

b No. 44, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every other Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 86 State street. President, James L. Desmond, 288 Glenwood avenue; recording secretary, P. H. Brennan, 42 Bartlett street; financial secretary, Lewis H. Kelley, 33 Lyndhurst street.

b No. 45, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays at Schwarts' Labor Hall, Washington and Goodell streets. President, James Steves, 202 Mulberry street; recording secretary, C. W. Brown, 120 Demond place; financial secretary, J. M. Watkins, 153 Ellicott street.

f No. 46, BALTIMORE, MD.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month over Border State Savings Bank, corner Park avenue and Fayette street. President, L. Showell, 235 North Luzerne street; recording secretary, C. Sheppard, 514 Frederick avenue (extended); financial secretary, R. A. McPhee, 741 West Lexington street.

a No. 47, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Assembly Hall, Fourth and Jones streets. President, M. J. Nelson, 1123 West Third street; recording secretary, G. C. Benard, 213 Tenth street; financial secretary, R. E. Perrin, 213 Tenth street.

a No. 48, RICHMOND, VA.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights, 8 p. m., at Elletts' Hall, fifth and Marshall sts. President, Louis J. Johnson, 1915 West Main street; recording secretary, F. A. Fry, 608½ China street; financial secretary, J. D. Hambliton, 812 Brooke avenue.

d No. 49, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Sam T. Jack's Hall, 83 East Madison street. President, Ed. Hayes, 76 Aberdeen street; recording secretary, C. Cornell, 956 Lincoln avenue; financial secretary, J. C. Jensen, 5841 Shields avenue.

a No. 50, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Adler's Hall, corner A and Spring streets. President, D. C. Gamble, 617 Abend street; recording secretary, S. A. Merkes, 222 Douglas avenue; financial secretary, Edward Friedrich, 220 N. Illinois street.

a No. 51, ESTACION, MONCLOVA, COAHUILA, MEX.—Meets fourth Sunday in every month at Conductors' Hall, corner James avenue and Rio street. President, J. F. Wellage, C. P. Diaz, Coah., Mex.; recording secretary, W. B. Dukes, Jaral, Coah., Mex.; financial secretary, Frank Wallace, Box 11, Estacion, Monclova, Mex.

c No. 52, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets Monday nights at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, John Cross, Avondale, N. J.; recording secretary, Geo. G. Williams, 41 Wainwright street; financial secretary, E. J. Beatty, 304 South Ninth street.

a No. 53, HARRISBURG, PA.—Meets every Thursday night at Holtzman's Cigar Store, 315 Market street. President, Jno. Rourke, 507 North street; recording secretary, C. S. Ebersole, 133 South Fourteenth street; financial secretary, C. O. Gearhart, 1312 State street.

b No. 54, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock at Cardell Hall, 177 North High street. President, Charles Baughman, 355 South Sandusky street; recording secretary, D. C. Hagerty, 1100 Summit street; financial secretary, K. C. Taylor, 1066 Hamlet street.

a No. 55, DES MOINES, IOWA.—Meets every Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall, Seventh and Locust streets. President, Geo. B. Hupp, Fiftieth street and University avenue; recording secretary, Charles W. Ash, 509 Seventh street; financial secretary, Chas. E. Laffin, Thirty-ninth street and Woodland avenue.

a No. 56, ERIE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Metcalf's Hall, 724 State street. President, Jas. Welsh, 912 Wallace street; recording secretary, Ed. Semmence, 711 West Eighth street; financial secretary, H. Garvin, 1015 Plum street.

b No. 57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday at Electrical Workers' Hall, No. 11 West First South street. President, C. W. Shipman, Box 402; recording secretary, D. Heard, 112 South First West street; financial secretary, H. M. Murray, Box 402.

a No. 58, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Meets every Friday at Mayle Hall, 723 Third street. President,

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C. J. Queckenbush, 619 Fourth street; recording secretary, Thos. Middleton, 324 Sixth street; financial secretary, C. P. Mingay, 929 Fairfield avenue.

c No. 59, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets every Saturday night at Weldon's Hall, Eleventh and Chestnut streets. President, Hy Kundert, 3440 California avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Quirk, 2330 Division street; financial secretary, E. N. Hardy, 3040 Morgan avenue.

a No. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at Trades Council Hall, 114 South Alamo street. President, Edward Neuman, 519 East Crockett street; recording secretary, Walter Graham, Trades Council Hall, 114 South Alamo street; financial secretary, John Thompson, 319 Lubock street.

b No. 61, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Thursday at Plumbers' Hall, 110 West Second street. President, M. B. Davidson, University Station; recording secretary, H. Warner, 110 West Second street; financial secretary, C. P. Lofthouse, 505 East Twenty-fifth street.

a No. 62, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Finn's Hall, northwest corner of Public Square. President, C. A. Onstott, 613 Covington street; recording secretary, M. A. McCabe, 245 East Rayen avenue; financial secretary, W. H. Neuman, 918 North avenue.

a No. 63, WARREN, PA.—Meets first and fourth Wednesdays at Knights of Honor Hall, 304 Second street. President, R. J. Moffatt, 400 East street; recording secretary, T. D. Simpson, care of N. Y. and P. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, N. H. Spencer, Box 1094.

c No. 64, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesday nights at Finn Hall, Public Square. President, Wm. Cavanaugh, corner Edward and Mt. Pleasant streets; recording secretary, C. F. Richards, 736 Lydia street; financial secretary, W. H. Griffith, 736 Crossman avenue.

a No. 65, BUTTE, MONT.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at I. O. G. T. Hall, Forty-second street and Broadway. President, Charles Causey; recording and financial secretary, W. C. Medhurst, P. O. Box 846.

a No. 66, HOUSTON, TEX.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Hall, corner Preston and Caroline streets. President, H. H. Luckie, 1015 Prairie avenue; recording secretary, J. H. Shipp, care General Delivery, Brunner, Tex.; financial secretary, W. J. Peters, 2319 Charles street.

a No. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trade and Labor Hall, 619 Main street. President, L. S. Hull, 1315 Vermont street; recording secretary, F. G. Ernest, 828 Madison street; financial secretary, John M. Redmond, 731½ Main street.

c No. 68, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 324 Charles Building. President, Geo. E. Winters, Box 614; recording secretary, G. G. Macy, Box 614; financial secretary, C. F. Oliver, Box 614.

b No. 69, DALLAS, TEX.—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall, Main and Ervay streets. President, E. F. Manett, 285 Floyd street; recording secretary, W. J. Gray, 527 Commerce street; financial secretary, J. S. Gibbs, 311 Live Oak street.

a No. 70, CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.—Meets first and second Wednesday following the 10th of month at (first) 126 E. Bennett avenue; (second) 210 Victor avenue, Victor. President, F. C. Burford, Box 684; recording secretary, C. R. Douglas, Box 684; financial secretary, E. P. Steen, Box 684.

a No. 71, LANCASTER, PA.—Meets second and last Sundays of each month, 10 a. m., at Central Labor Union Hall, 22 South Queen street. President, J. W. Braun, 315 West James street; recording secretary, Simeon H. Suter, 321 East Frederick street; financial secretary, Wm. O'Connor, 446 South Christian street.

a No. 72, WACO, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights at Labor Hall, Sixth and Franklin streets. President, J. W. Thagard, 1215 Baylor street; recording secretary, C. E. Smith, 414 Washington street; financial secretary, C. F. Marrs, 1215 Baylor street.

a No. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.—Meets every Monday at Central Labor Hall, First avenue. President, M. V. Burr, 2013 West Fourth avenue; re-

cording secretary, E. Lemon, Box 635; financial secretary, W. D. Nickson, 2603 Mallon street.

a No. 74, WINONA, MINN.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 67 East Third street. President, George Morrison, 510 Olmstead street; recording secretary, John P. Fromm, 467 East Fourth street; financial secretary, H. B. Kline, 510 Olmstead street.

b No. 75, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Trade and Labor Council Hall, 67-69 Canal street. President, J. H. Smith, 30 W. Fulton street; recording secretary, Wm. Thornton; financial secretary, H. J. Carlin, 16 Lagrave street.

a No. 76, TACOMA, WASH.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at 721 Commerce street, Cooks and Waiters' Hall. President, C. B. Gleason, 1002 South Ninth street; recording secretary, Wm. Maitland, 605 South G street; financial secretary, C. A. Young, 4110 South Gakina avenue.

b No. 77 SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Masonic Building, Second avenue and Pike street. President, B. W. Bowen, 1220 Valley street; recording secretary, A. Gordon, 2724 Madison street; financial secretary, A. H. Garrett, 408 Wall street.

c No. 78, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets every Tuesday at Federation of Trades Hall, 14½ North Forsyth street. President, G. J. Foster, 54 Larkin street; recording secretary, Mose Deal, 18 East Mitchell street; financial secretary, C. A. Hardy, 40 Bartow street.

b No. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Meets every first and third Monday at Myers' Hall, corner of East Genesee and Montgomery streets. President, L. Mereness, Onondaga Hotel; recording secretary, J. W. Hillman, 1105 Montgomery street; financial secretary, Wm. Riley, 141 Chester street.

a No. 80, NORFOLK, VA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, 268 Main street. President, H. A. Brock, Box 232; recording secretary, W. C. Aris, Box 232; financial secretary, E. E. Mathews, Box 232.

a No. 81, SCRANTON, PA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Street Car Men's Hall, 222 Lackawanna avenue. President, T. B. Sturdivant, 8 Gordon place; recording secretary, M. R. Schenck, 1309 Linden street; financial secretary, D. Lavery, 1018 Spruce street.

a No. 82, HENDERSON, KY.—Meets first and third and fourth Tuesdays in each month in Powers' Hall, First street. President, Sam Day, Third street; recording secretary, A. F. Braum, 327 Second street; financial secretary, A. J. Quinn, 318 North Elm street.

a No. 83, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Meets every Wednesday at Paschen's Hall, 323 and 325 Chestnut street. President, J. W. Daley, 496 Twenty-seventh street; recording secretary, Wm. McFadden, National Soldiers' Home, Wisconsin; financial secretary, N. Daleiden, 846 Thirty-third street.

a No. 84, ATLANTA, GA.—Meets every Wednesday in Atlanta Federated Trades Hall, 14½ North Forsyth street. President, John Rendley, Box 33, Station B; recording secretary, J. Farlstein, Box 33, Station B; financial secretary, Geo. Olwell, Box 33, Station B.

b No. 85, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets every third Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, State and Center streets. President, F. W. Froste, 532 Schenectady street; recording secretary, Edw. T. Acker, 909 Delmont avenue; financial secretary, T. J. Cleary, 824 Lincoln avenue.

c No. 86 ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 80 State street. President, Harry Rockwood, Frank street; recording secretary, H. E. Erhardt, 15 Lamberton Park; financial secretary, G. A. Dow, 96 South Washington street.

b No. 87, NEWARK, N. J.—Meets every Friday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 236 Washington street. President, Jas. Stack, 27 Lake street, East Orange, J.; recording secretary, N. Gillick; financial secretary, R. C. Crozier.

a No. 88, SAVANNAH, GA.—Meets every Tuesday at Labor Hall. President, E. H. Todd, P. O. Box 316; recording secretary, J. P. Kelly, P. O. Box 316; financial secretary, W. E. Fields, P. O. Box 316.

a No. 89, GEORGETOWN, S. C.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at A. C. L. Corp. Fire Hall,

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corner Fraser and Hawkins streets. President, A. E. Shorton, 315 Hazard street; recording secretary, T. M. Watson, 220 Queen street; financial secretary, W. C. Baskins, P. O. Box 342.

b No. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Council Hall, Room 24, Insurance Building, 890 Chapel street. President, John Salerni, 118 St. John street; recording secretary, J. Cullen, 79 Exchange street; financial secretary, F. Tanner, 156 Congress avenue.

a No. 91, EASTON, PA.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Jones' Hall, Center square, Easton, Pa. President, Wilson Moser, 249 St. Joseph street; recording secretary, T. A. Martin, 249 St. Joseph street; financial secretary, W. C. Pearce, 40 Wilkesbarre street.

a No. 92, HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays of each month at B. of R. T. Hall, Arcade Building. President, H. S. Brown, Hornellsville Telephone Co.; recording secretary, A. E. Kline, Hornellsville Telephone Co.; financial secretary, R. Burdick, Hornellsville Telephone Co.

a No. 93, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Smith-Fowler Building, on the Diamond. President, H. M. Cantor, East Liverpool, Ohio; recording secretary, S. G. Cowles, Box 382; financial secretary, J. T. Harries.

a No. 94, KEWANEE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Saturday nights in each month at Federation of Labor Hall. President, E. R. Hashinzer; recording secretary, O. L. Puttcamp, 711 N. Burr street; financial secretary, O. L. Puttcamp, 711 N. Burr street.

a No. 95, JOPLIN, MO.—Meets every Thursday night at Central Labor Hall, 619 S. Main street. President, Charlie Nelson, Care Southwest Missouri Light Company; recording secretary, L. L. Haggard, S. & C. Electric Supply Co.; financial secretary, O. T. Pratz, 106 W. C street.

a No. 96, WORCESTER, MASS.—Meets every Monday at Piper Hall, 419 Main street. President, W. D. Kendall, 5 Kendall place; recording secretary, E. J. Murphy, 419 Main street; financial secretary, S. A. Strout, 419 Main street.

a No. 97, Mt. VERNON, OHIO.—Meets every first and third Saturday nights at Quindaro, I. O. O. F. Hall, South Main street. President, F. D. Morrison, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; recording secretary, J. C. 606 Dotty street; financial secretary, S. C. Chase, 301 East Hamtramok street.

c No. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets every Thursday at Room A, 6th floor, I. O. O. F. Temple, Broad and Cherry streets; President, F. H. Quarterman, 809 East Willard street; recording secretary, R. M. Brown, Colwyn, Pa.; financial secretary, J. S. Meade, 232 North 9th street.

c No. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Monday evening at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, Everett H. Eddy, 527 Cranston street. recording secretary, R. A. Ripley, 1 North Court street; financial secretary, Rowland Alford, 118 Vandewater street.

a No. 100, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Meets Thursdays at B. T. C. Hall, Bay street. President, W. H. Rowe; recording secretary, E. H. Sollee, 406 E. Duval street; financial secretary, C. J. McDonald, 702 W. Adams street.

a No. 101, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Times Building, King and Center streets. President, John Ayres, Central Building; recording secretary, Eugene Sullivan (pro tem.), Central Building; financial secretary, Burr E. Giveans, 10 Washington street.

c No. 102, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every Thursday evening at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten street. President, F. H. Hopper, 50 Haldon avenue; recording secretary, A. T. Bennett, 90 Sumner street, Passaic, N. J.; financial secretary, A. Bennett, 789 E. Nineteenth street, Paterson, N. J.

c No. 103, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Wednesday (Executive Board Monday), 8 Wells Mem. Bldg., 987 Washington street. President, John G. McLaughlin, 111 Saratoga street, East Boston; recording secretary, F. L. Kelly, 605 East Fourth street; financial secretary, J. W. Barton, 126 Cherry street, Chelsea.

b No. 104, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Appleton Hall, 9 Appleton street. President, Leod MacLeod, 8 Lincoln street, Somerville, Mass.; recording secretary, Timothy F. Murphy,

18 Heath avenue, Roxbury, Mass.; financial secretary, Ernest B. Connors, 30 Winslow street, Roxbury, Mass.

a No. 105, HAMILTON, ONT.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Trades and Labor Hall, 17 Main street, east. President, John Watts, Cannon and Victoria avenue; recording secretary, Frank Johnson, 533 Barton street, east; financial secretary, Wm. Goodwin, 45 Sheaffe street.

a No. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Meets Monday evening at Warner block, Room 9, second floor. President, L. Theinfeldt, Jamestown Electric Light and Power Company; recording secretary, Ed. Riley, Bell Telephone Company; financial secretary, F. B. Stevens, 704 W. Seventh street.

a No. 107, PITTSBURG, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday at Schielferbine Hall, Sixth and Broadway. President, Edward Moore, 224 East Fourth street; recording secretary, Rex Camblin, General Deliv. financial secretary, Chas. Hammond, 330 Vine street.

a No. 108, TAMPA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Carpenters' Hall, corner Franklin and Fortune streets. President, J. A. Arnold, 906 Tampa street; recording secretary, R. E. Andrews, 2208 Highland avenue; financial secretary, M. U. Smith, 708 Jackson street.

b No. 109, DAVENPORT, IOWA.—Meets every Tuesday at Danish Brotherhood Hall, 607-09 West Fourth street. President, J. W. Thomas, 909 Iowa street; recording secretary, N. Tyrrell, 226 1-3 Perry street; financial secretary, R. O. Prest, 611 Sylvan avenue.

a No. 110, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first Monday in the month at Mohawk Hall, Brodt & Yates Building, corner State and Center streets. President, A. J. Lock, 106 Wing avenue; recording secretary, A. D. Vanzandt, 19½ Mynderse street; financial secretary, Arthur Flansburg, 113 Fourth avenue.

a No. 111, HONOLULU, HAWAII.—Meets first and third Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Brooklyn Hall, Alaken, between Queen and Merchant streets. President, E. F. Dunn; recording secretary, E. P. Hartfield; financial secretary, M. Oleson, Box 144.

a No. 112, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets every Tuesday night at Germania Hall, 107 W. Jefferson street. President, A. A. Jones, Home Telephone Company; recording secretary, G. C. Schoenbarger, Home Tel. Co.; financial secretary, F. H. Weaver, 738 Washington street.

a No. 113, LYNCHBURG, VA.—Meets every Thursday at Electrical Workers' Hall. President, W. S. Wev, 1023 Polk street; recording secretary, M. P. Porter, 214 Walnut street; financial secretary, M. L. Newbill, 817 Church street.

c No. 114, TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Temple building, corner Bay and Richmond streets. President, J. F. Creenan, 219 Crawford street; recording secretary, J. H. King, 65 Wood street; financial secretary, F. E. Beckett, 61 Duke street.

a No. 115, AUSTIN, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Union Hall, over 1000 Congress avenue. President, P. G. Johnson, 97 Waller street; recording secretary, S. W. Johnson, Hyde Park Addition; financial secretary, A. E. Hancock, 812 West Tenth street.

c No. 116, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Brent's Hall, 534½ South Spring street. President, M. S. Culver, 739 Wall street; recording secretary, N. R. Baylor, 447 South Grand avenue; financial secretary, H. M. Scott, Examiner Building.

a No. 117, ELCIN, ILL.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Trades Council Hall, 102 Douglas avenue. President, D. J. Lee, 246 Villa street; recording secretary, James W. Burns, 414 Franklin street; financial secretary, E. A. Stonehouse, Western Hotel.

a No. 118, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets Tuesdays each week at Deister Post Hall, 25 N. Main street. President, C. Y. Lohnes, Donnellsville, Ohio; recording secretary, Thos. E. Mast, 31 Willbee street; financial secretary, C. A. Rike, 311 Burkhardt avenue.

a No. 119, BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—President, R. S. Jones, Bluefield, W. Va.; financial secretary, E. H. Ballard, Bluefield, W. Va.

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 a No. 120, LONDON, ONT.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Oriental Hall, Clarence street. President, G. Upshad, 569 William street; recording secretary, L. R. Folley, 189 Wellington street; financial secretary, G. H. Porter, Box 385.

a No. 121, DENVER, COLO.—Meets every Wednesday at No. 325 Charles Building, Fifteenth and Curtis streets. President, S. C. Swisher, 2421 Stout street; recording secretary, S. H. Cleary, 1223 Welton street; financial secretary, S. H. Phillips, 1627 South Emerson street.

a No. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Meets Monday at Labor Hall, 6th street, South. President, Wm. Daniels, 1420 8 av. N.; recording secretary, M. Potee, Box 385; financial secretary, D. D. Barnes, Box 385.

a No. 123, WILMINGTON, N. C.—Meets every Thursday at Allied Union Hall, over Atlantic National Bank. President, I. S. King, General Delivery; recording and financial secretary, E. C. Yarbrough, over Atlantic National Bank.

a No. 124, GALVESTON, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 307½ Tremont street. President, H. J. Aymes, 2008 M½ avenue; financial secretary, John A. Roffer, Thirty-eighth street and M½ avenue.

b No. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets every Friday at Engineers' Hall, 49½ First street. President, W. R. Heales, 1715 East Fifteenth street; recording secretary, W. S. Junkins, 248 East Thirty-fourth street; financial secretary, Louis F. Drake, 132½ Union avenue.

c No. 126, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Labor Temple. Second and Main streets. President, E. M. Perkins, 1713 State street; recording secretary, T. M. Kelly, 414 Fourth street; financial secretary, J. E. Northwang, 521 East Twelfth street.

c No. 127, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Meets second and last Friday in each month at No. 18 Music Hall, Mechanic street. President, R. K. Johnson, 8 Lawton street; recording secretary, John Hughes, 8 Lawton street; financial secretary, H. B. Miller, 47 Guion place.

a No. 128, ALTON, ILL.—Meets every first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 325 State street. President, L. T. Pates, General Delivery; recording secretary, C. B. Davis, 315 State street; financial secretary, Wm. H. Reed, Kinlock Tel. Co.

a No. 129, NASHVILLE, TENN.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Advocate Hall. President, C. Snider, 301 Church street; recording secretary, D. R. Johnson, 301 Church street.

c No. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets every second and fourth Thursdays at Castle Hall, 626 Commercial place. President, H. J. Marchadie, 1531 Mandeville street; recording secretary, Wm. Fisher, 615 Third street; financial secretary, Henry Miller, 810 Henry Clay avenue.

a No. 131, TRAVERSE CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month at Montague Hall, 127 East Front street. President, A. Hosmuth, 213 West Ninth street; recording secretary, C. Johnson, Box 225; financial secretary, E. R. Yates, 842 East Front street.

b No. 132, SOUTH BEND, IND.—Meets every two weeks on Monday evenings at Central Labor Hall, South Michigan street. President, Wm. F. Qualls, Home Telephone Company; recording secretary, L. Henry, Central Union Telephone Company; financial secretary, H. C. Moore, P. O. Box 803.

c No. 133, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets every Monday evening at 148 Gratiot avenue. President, E. Walters, 198 Twelfth street; recording secretary, E. S. Moore, 1371 Wabash avenue; financial secretary, W. F. Tewksbury, 181 Sandwich street, Windsor, Ont.

c No. 134, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets every Thursday night at 100 Franklin street. President, S. S. Grimblot, 100 Franklin street; recording secretary, Don L. Bernard, financial secretary, Ray McElheny, 100 Franklin street.

c CALUMET, Sub-Local of No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Wednesday night at Reddy's Hall, Seventy-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. President, R. Jameson, 1357 Seventy-fifth street; recording secretary, Wm. Coates, 9718 Avenue N; financial secretary, W. E. Hill, 5548 Jefferson avenue.

a No. 135, LA CROSSE, WIS.—Meets every second and last Wednesdays of each month at Bartle's Hall, Jay street, between Fourth and Fifth. President, B. A. Emerton; recording and financial secretary, Chas. A. Diltman, 315 North Tenth street.

c No. 136 BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Friday night at Labor Temple, 210 North Twenty-first street. President, G. A. Leath, 718 South Twenty-first; recording secretary, W. P. Reynolds, 837 Roe street, Avondale, Ala.; financial secretary, J. E. B. Vincent, 2119 Third avenue.

a No. 137, ALBANY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Beaver Hall, Beaver Block, Pearl street, near Beaver. President, George Phillips, 15 Van Woert street; recording secretary, Jas. Cook, 178 Livingston avenue; financial secretary, Frank Dyer, 52 Philip street.

b No. 138, FORT WAYNE, IND.—Meets second and fourth Thursday evenings at Knights of Labor Hall, Court street, President, Thomas Fleming, 202 North Barr street; recording secretary, F. Sheldon, 1603 Andrews street; financial secretary, D. Mullen, 200 North Barr street.

a No. 139 ELMIRA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Sundays at Trades and Labor Hall, Carroll street. President, B. R. Philipps, 712 East Church street; recording secretary, J. C. Marvin, 609 East Church street; financial secretary, J. K. Packard, 372 West Fifth street.

a No. 140 SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and South Center streets. President, William Van Vechten, 205 State street, Room 10, Furman Block; recording secretary, G. W. Colony, 442 State street; financial secretary, John J. Dowling, corner North Boulevard and Clinton avenue, Albany, N. Y.

c No. 141, WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Friday night at Peabody building, Room 207, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. President, L. E. Felman; recording secretary, R. C. Miller, 71 16th street; financial secretary, Oscar Whitecotton, 37 17th street.

b No. 142 WHEELING, W. VA.—Meets every Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, Mutual Bank Building. President, W. T. McKee, 1203 Eoff street; recording secretary, George Gehring, 1310 Wood street; financial secretary, Joseph Lyon, 1109 Elizabeth street.

a No. 143, ASHTABULA, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Newberry Block, corner Main and Center street. President, H. J. Williams, Care Ashtabula Telephone Company; recording secretary, J. J. Newell, 16 Fisk street; financial secretary, B. H. Wright, Care C. W. Tel. Co.

a No. 144, WICHITA, KAN.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays in each month at Red Men's Hall, over 400 East Douglas street. President, D. E. Wood, Wichita Independent Telephone Company; recording secretary, Frank Wilson, Wichita Telephone Company; financial secretary, G. W. Waldron, 1016 Waco street.

a No. 145 SAGINAW, MICH.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in each month at Engineers' Hall, Genesee avenue. President, John Perkins, South Ninth street; recording secretary, F. D. Dunham, 1704 James avenue; financial secretary, C. V. Ross, 1325 Tuscola street.

a No. 146, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Meets every Monday night at Good Templars' Hall, State street. President, E. M. Botsford, 106 Hicks street; recording secretary, H. F. Tonges, Box 204 or 231 Goddard avenue; financial secretary, J. T. Rooney, 16 Evergreen street.

a No. 147, ANDERSON, IND.—Meets every Friday at Bricklayers' Hall, 909 Main street. President, O. Kendall, 915 West Third street; recording secretary, N. L. Kinkade, 615 Madison avenue; financial secretary, H. C. Minor, care of D. and M. Tel. Co.

b No. 148, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Meets Wednesday night at Arion Hall, 430 Eighth street, N. W. President, F. B. Sweeney, 20 H. street, N. W.; recording secretary, E. J. Plarr, 224½ Thirteenth-and-a-half street, S. W.; financial secretary, W. J. Fish, 418 H street, N. W.

a No. 149, AURORA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, on Isl-

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and. President, C. W. McCray, West street; recording secretary, Edgar A. Wood, 218 Benton financial secretary, R. J. Gilmore, 298 South Water street.

a No. 150 BAY CITY, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at A. O. U. W. Hall, corner Center and Adams streets. President, James Hodgins, 1317 Eleventh street; recording secretary, S. N. Auger, 313 Wilson street; financial secretary, Charles Crampton, City Hall.

a No. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Meets Tuesdays at Electricians' Hall, 35 Eddy street. President, H. L. Worthington, Room 15, Ferry Building; recording secretary, W. F. Coyle, 1726 Twelfth avenue, South; financial secretary, J. C. Kelly, 50 Webster street.

a No. 152, FR. SCOTT, KANS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Painters' Hall, 201 Market street. President, J. D. Runkle, 520 N. National avenue; recording secretary, J. E. White, 529 N. National avenue; financial secretary, S. P. Armstrong, 110 N. Judson street.

a No. 153, MARION, IND.—Meets every Tuesday at Riley Hall, northwest corner Third and Washington streets. President, W. C. Smith, 118 West Fourth street; recording secretary, J. A. Ingalls, 509 East Second street; financial secretary, J. T. Gormley, 2304 South Gallatin street.

b No. 154 ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets every Thursday night at Turner Hall, Third avenue. President, Ambrose Ballard, Lock Box 103, Thirtieth avenue and Thirtieth street, Moline, Ill; recording secretary, Albert Fox, 2404 Five-and-a-half avenue; financial secretary, W. J. Cooley, 602 Eleventh street.

b No. 155 OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets every Wednesday at No. 4½ West California street. President, O. A. Waller, Room 13, National Building; recording secretary, C. F. Blocher, Care Mo. & Kan. Tel. Co.; financial secretary, J. C. Clark, 1020 West First street.

a No. 156, FR. WORTH, TEX.—Meets every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at Labor Temple, over corner of Second and Throckmorton streets. President, R. F. Williamson, 201 East Third street; recording secretary, Lee Stephens, 602 West First street; financial secretary, J. W. Wilkerson, 1202 Main street.

a No. 157, ELKHART, IND.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday nights at Central Labor Hall, corner Main and Franklin streets. President, Sam Rinard, 308 Lincoln street; recording secretary, C. A. Rayse, 605 Marion street; financial secretary, Asa Kinsler, R. F. D. No. 1.

a No. 158, WAUKEGAN, ILL.—President, D. A. Howell; financial secretary, Ed Webb, 137 North street.

a No. 159, MADISON, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Labor Hall, State street. President, Matt Fell, 532 West Doty street; recording secretary, E. T. Windsor, 1149 East Gorham street; financial secretary, F. Ingram, 530 West Doty street.

b No. 160, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Oshes' Hall, 512 Main street. President, H. J. Sutherland, 54 Flag street; recording secretary, F. C. Tripplett, 758 Orchard street; financial secretary, John Mangan, Zanesville Telephone and Telegraph Co.

a No. 161, UNIONTOWN, PA.—Meets first and third Friday evenings at Trades and Labor Council Hall, corner Main street and Gallatin avenue. President, E. G. Atkinson; recording secretary, J. F. Morrow, 164 Morgantown street; financial secretary, John D. Riffle, 116 Millview street.

b No. 162, OMAHA, NEB.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, Fifteenth and Dodge streets. President, J. P. Hannaher, 1700 South Twentieth avenue; recording secretary, W. C. Gould, Labor Temple; financial secretary, H. D. Packard, 1507 Binney street.

b No. 163, WILKESBARRE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Building Trades Council Hall, 31 West Market street. President, A. F. Lynch, 149 Coal street; recording secretary, J. J. McGlynn, 390 East South street; financial secretary, D. H. Ebert, 400 Scott street.

c No. 164, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Meets every Monday at Fehren's Hall, 168 Beacon avenue. President, J. A. Brennan, 1304 Washington street, Hoboken; recording secretary, Otto Bauer, 10 Cam-

bridge avenue; financial secretary, O. A. Kalgebehn, 940 Willow avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

a No. 165 NEWPORT NEWS, VA.—Meets every Tuesday at Thirty-second street and Washington avenue. President, C. D. Frayser, 230 Twenty-seventh street; recording secretary, A. D. Richardson, 229 Twenty-ninth street; financial secretary, W. E. Brimson, 118 Locust street, Hampton, Va.

c No. 166, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades' Hall, corner Main and Market streets. President, F. B. Capstick, 370 Selkirk avenue; recording secretary, R. S. Gordon, 653 William avenue; financial secretary, J. Froggatt, 442 Bannatyne avenue.

a No. 167, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Old England block, North street. President, Fred A. Wood, 51 Briggs avenue; recording secretary, J. G. Crown, 81 Maplewood avenue; financial secretary, I. G. King, 84 Parker street.

a No. 168, PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—Meets Wednesdays at Bricklayer's Hall, Court Square. President, G. T. Henderson, Williamstown, W. Va.; recording secretary, J. R. Mayhew, Avery street; financial secretary, W. C. Vaughan, 1017 Lynn st.

a No. 169 FRESNO, CAL.—Meets Friday nights, 7:30 o'clock, at Electrical Workers' Hall. President, George Holden, 640 K street; recording secretary, C. B. Phillips, 104 Diamond street; financial secretary, C. C. Archer, 2929 Fresno street.

a No. 170, MASON CITY, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursday evenings at Howe's Hall, corner Fourth and Main streets. President, A. H. Ramsey, 216 South Washington street; recording secretary, F. W. Roberts, 214 East Tenth street; financial secretary, J. D. Templin, 771 East State street.

a No. 171, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Meets first and third Saturdays in the month at Trades Council Hall, northwest corner of Main and Washington. President, Claude Kittridge, 405 E. Jefferson street; recording secretary, John Sorenson, West Washington street; financial secretary, F. C. Phelps, 114 Felch street.

a No. 172, NEWARK, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at I. B. E. W. Hall, 11½ East Church street. President, Charles Barr, 176½ East Main street; recording secretary, D. S. Hollister, 74 Oakwood avenue; financial secretary, S. C. Alsford, 81 Ninth street.

a No. 173 OTTUMWA, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, East Second street. President, W. D. Farrell, Care Traction and Light; recording secretary, E. H. Trent, Care Traction and Light; financial secretary, T. F. Tracy, 549 West Main street.

a No. 174 ST. JOHN, N. B.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Foresters Hall, 38 Charlotte street. President, R. J. Cochran, 396 Main street; recording secretary, F. F. Miller, 548 Victoria street; financial secretary, William O'Connor, 44 North street.

a No. 175, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.—Meets every Wednesday, Robinson block, 110 Pipestone street. President, R. G. Moats, 126 Summit street; recording secretary, R. Emerson, 613 Broad street, St. Joseph, Mich.; financial secretary, C. C. Maddox.

a No. 176 JOLIET, ILL.—Meets every Wednesday at Trades and Labor Hall, corner Ottawa and Jefferson streets. President, Ray V. Allan, 425 South Chicago street; recording secretary, George M. Dow, 708 Second avenue; financial secretary, Dennis Wright, 633 Clinton street.

a No. 177, PADUCAH, KY.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Labor Hall, corner Seventh and Court streets. President, H. Rawlings, 212 South Fourth street; recording secretary, J. Fisher, 501 South Sixth street; financial secretary, H. Evans, 118 South Fifth street.

a No. 178, CANTON, OHIO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Red Men's Hall, corner Haglette avenue and West Tusc street. President, W. V. Lecky, 1107 West 8th street; recording secretary, W. B. Thayer, 808 Lawrence avenue; financial secretary, S. K. Haines, 501 Lincoln avenue.

a No. 179, CHARLESTON, S. C.—Meets second and fourth Friday evenings at Palmetto Bowling Club, 257 and 259 Meeting street. President, B. V. Madden, 28 Laurens street; recording secretary, H. Ashbaugh, 154 Meeting street; financial secretary, Samuel Webb, 67 Anson street.

a No. 180, VALLEJO, CAL.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Labor Union Hall, Sacramento street. President, C. A. Thurston, 412 Alabama street; recording and financial secretary, R. M. Plunkett, 639 Kentucky street.

c No. 181 UTICA, N. Y.—Meets third Tuesday in each month at Labor Temple, Hotel street. President, John E. Greenwood, 82 Roberts street; recording secretary, Herman Wameling, 247 Seymour avenue; financial secretary, Edward Fox, 14 Brayton Park Place.

a No. 182 LA CANANEA, SONORA, MEX.—Meets first and third Monday evenings, 8 o'clock, at Knights of Pythias Hall, Main street, La Cananea. President, H. G. Selig, La Cananea, Sonora; recording secretary, C. J. Barker, La Cananea, Sonora; financial secretary, O. P. Gray, La Cananea, Sonora.

b No. 183 LEXINGTON, KY.—Meets second and fourth Thursday nights at 117 North Mill street, between Main and Short. President, C. A. Moby, 330 Walnut street; recording secretary, John Crowe, 177 North Limestone street; financial secretary, C. M. Mynheir, 554 Pemberton avenue.

a No. 184 GALESBURG, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 10 East Main street. President, J. H. Shull, 266 Dufluy avenue; recording secretary, F. W. Johns, 376 East North street; financial secretary, Glenn McGowan, 511 Clark street.

a No. 185 HELENA, MONT.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, Main street, Atlas Block. President, Alex. Jones, Box 267; recording secretary, Herman Johnson, Box 267; financial secretary, Richard Cap, Box 267.

c No. 186 HARTFORD, CONN.—Meets every Tuesday night at Engineers' Hall, 720 Main street, Room 11. President, W. H. Amos, 32 Church street; recording secretary, J. P. Rohan, 41 Dean street; financial secretary, George Warner, 230 Asylum street.

a No. 187 OSHKOSH, WIS.—Meets every Tuesday at N. A. S. E. Hall, State and Otter streets. President, P. S. Bixby, 140 Pearl street; recording secretary, C. W. Quinn, 19 Monroe avenue; financial secretary, Robert Waters, 137 Wangoo street.

a No. 188, YAZOO CITY, MISS.—Meets every Sunday afternoon at Carpenters' Hall, Main street. President, B. Ford, Yazoo City, Miss.; recording secretary, W. G. Cole, P. O. Box 325, Yazoo City; financial secretary, W. G. Cole, P. O. Box 325, Yazoo City.

No. 189, QUINCY, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Keating Hall, 45 Canal street. President, John E. Lynch, 53 Coddington street; recording secretary, H. B. Weston, Hayward avenue; financial secretary, H. B. Weston, 3 Hayward avenue.

b No. 190 NEWARK, N. J.—Meets second and fourth Monday evenings at Lyceum Hall, 301 Plain street. President, John C. Brennan, 214 Lafayette street; recording secretary, William Varley, 250 Clifton avenue; financial secretary, Joseph R. Hoch, 214 Lafayette street.

a No. 191, EVERETT, WASH.—Meets every Thursday at Labor Temple, 2820 Lombard street. President, Severn Petterson, 3008 Federal street; recording secretary, W. H. Riggs, 3209 Oaks avenue; financial secretary, C. P. Butler, 2019 Wetmore avenue.

a No. 192 MEMPHIS, TENN.—Meets Tuesday evening at Labor Temple, 354 Second street. President, George A. Hulbert, 208 Adams street; recording secretary, R. L. Taylor, 167 Desoto street; financial secretary, C. L. Hamilton, 208 Adams street.

b No. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday night at 210 South Fifth street. President, Frank Mann, 832 West Washington street; recording secretary, S. Dillard, 1141 North Walnut street; financial secretary, W. E. Oliver, 1306 East Washington street.

a No. 194, SHREVEPORT, LA.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner of Texas and Common street. President S. E. Blodgett, Shreveport Telephone Company; recording secretary, E. R. Majors, Crescent Hotel; financial secretary, W. A. Helt, 1107 Reynolds street.

a No. 195, DANBURY, CONN.—Meets every fourth Wednesday at Concordia Hall, 10 and 13 Ives street. President, Sidney H. Smith, 24 Lake ave-

nue; recording secretary, Geo. S. Hoyt, 309 Main street; financial secretary, A. G. Hawker, 349 Main street.

a No. 196, ROCKFORD, ILL.—Meets first and third Fridays at Electrical Workers' Hall, 309½ West State street. President, Mert Kerin, 514 Elm street; recording secretary, Bert Maxon, 120 West street; financial secretary, L. C. Williamson, 528 West State street.

a No. 197, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Meets second Wednesday of each month at Painters' Union Hall, West Side Court House. President, J. J. Eversole; Lock Box 274; recording secretary, C. J. Winters, Lock Box 274; financial secretary, Wm. S. Briscoe, Lock Box 286.

a No. 198, DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Facade Building, Ninth and Locust streets. President, W. B. Abell, First street extension; recording secretary, W. J. Milligan; financial secretary, J. N. Krahl, P. O. Box 103.

Helpers' Local, No. 199, TAMPA, FLA.—President, Fred Olsen, 1504 Franklin street; financial secretary, A. Strauss, 408 Washington street.

a No. 200 ANACONDA, MONT.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Union Hall, Main and Commercial avenue. President, Walter Hurst, P. O. Box 483; recording secretary, James A. Mara, P. O. Box 483; financial secretary, John H. Davies, P. O. Box 483.

a No. 201, APPLETON, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Master Builders' Exchange Hall, corner Edwards and Appleton streets. President, U. J. Deuster, 665 Appleton street; recording secretary, Wm. F. Kerns, 805 North Division street; financial secretary, R. W. McGillan, 1019 Fifth street.

d No. 202, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets second Tuesday of every month in Hotel Seattle building, Occidental avenue and Yesler street. President, J. Horning, East Lake avenue and Gaylor street; recording secretary, Gus Soderberg, Eighth avenue and Pike street; financial secretary, L. H. Brickley, 314½ Ninth avenue, North.

a No. 203, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Meets every Tuesday night at Odd Fellows' building, 7 and 9 Neil street. President, H. G. Eastman, 408 North Elm street; recording secretary, John C. McDonald, 1103 West Clark street, Urbana, Ill.; financial secretary, A. L. Chandler, 717 N. Randolph street.

a No. 204 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—Meets Monday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, Main street and Walnut alley. President, Arthur Fink, 562 West High street; recording secretary, Carl Kepsay, 147 Rose street; financial secretary, C. Chandler, 71 South Factory street.

a No. 205, JACKSON, MICH.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall, corner Jackson and Main streets. President, E. Wideman, 345 South Park avenue; recording secretary, W. H. Sullivan, 805 South Blackstone street; financial secretary, W. F. Hull, corner Greenwood avenue and First street.

a No. 206, HAMILTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Monument Hall, High and River streets. President, R. Hall, Sixth and Sycamore streets; recording secretary, A. Hickman; financial secretary, Wm. Line, 317 North Eleventh street.

a No. 207 STOCKTON, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Masonic Hall. President, J. M. Burch, 29 North Eldorado street; recording secretary, R. L. Gill, 928 East Miner avenue; financial secretary, H. Gooby, 15 East Lindsay street.

a No. 208 MUSCATINE, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 105-107 Iowa avenue. President, David P. Patterson, 412 West Sixth street; recording secretary, J. A. Lawrence, 1617 Mulberry street; financial secretary, W. F. Demorest, 410 Sycamore street.

a No. 209 LOGANSPOUT, IND.—Meets every Thursday, 7:30 P. M., at Washington Hall, corner Third and Broadway. President, F. Tam, 110 Sycamore street; recording secretary, W. F. Burns, 614 North street; financial secretary, N. Costenborder, 820 Race street.

b No. 210, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Wednesday night at Room No. 1, Odd Fellows' Hall, South New York avenue. President, Geo. A. Orr, 139 South Mt. Vernon avenue; recording secretary, George F. McBride, 14 Surf place;

financial secretary, Geor. Smart, 422 Trinity avenue.

c No. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Meets every Friday night in G. A. R. Hall, S. New York avenue. President, Harry D. Brown, 1806 Ontario avenue; recording and financial secretary, E. W. McCann, Alcazar.

c No. 212 CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets Wednesday evening at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine street. President, Charles M. Smith, 1727 Sycamore street; recording secretary, Harry Falquet, 505 Ward avenue, Bellevue, Ky.; financial secretary, Joseph A. Cullen, 952 West Sixth street.

a No. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Room 3, Ingle-side Block. President, Wm. Blackstock, Room 3 Engleside Block; recording secretary, C. A. Macdougall, Room 3 Engleside Block; financial secretary, H. Elesdon, 439 Homer street.

a No. 214, OLEAN, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday evening in Rafferty's Hall, over 156 N. Union street. President, J. E. Dower; financial and recording secretary, H. L. Green, 123 Hamilton street.

a No. 215, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month, rear of Plateau Hotel, Chapel street. President, C. Joebert; recording secretary, E. C. Waite, care of General Delivery; financial secretary, Wm. Lawrence, 316 Spring street.

b No. 216 OWENSBORO, KY.—Meets Tuesday, 7:30 P. M., at 325 West Main street, corner Main and Elizabeth streets. President, A. D. Faught, 326 St. Elizabeth street; recording secretary, E. L. Mitchell, 420 West Fourth street; financial secretary, H. A. Leishear, 117 Frederica street.

c No. 217, SEATTLE, WASH.—Meets every Monday at Masonic Temple, Second and Pike streets. President, E. L. Schock, 3015 Twenty-first avenue, west; vice-president, E. L. Jones, 401 Twelfth avenue, north; recording secretary, A. W. Esselbach, 218 Union street; financial secretary, W. W. Morgan, 450 Sixty-fourth avenue.

a No. 218, SHARON, PA.—Meets every alternate Friday night at Grimm Hall, West State street. President, C. D. Brown, Hubbard, Ohio; recording secretary, Chas. Ault, Rankin House; financial secretary, R. D. Hilliard, Box 80.

a No. 219, SULLIVAN, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights at Electric Plant building. President, S. M. Riggs; recording secretary, J. E. Stanfield, Sullivan, Ind.; financial secretary, N. S. Worley.

d No. 220, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in month at Durand building, West Main street. President, P. I. Cotter, 98 Ontario street; recording secretary, C. H. Thompson, 25½ Ontario street; financial secretary, E. C. Thompson, 14, 435 Main street, East.

b No. 221, BEAUMONT, TEXAS.—Meets every Friday at 7:30 P. M. at Furey's Hall, on The Triangle. President, William Urquhart, Care Independent Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Thomas W. Brewster, Care Traction Co.; financial secretary, R. B. Delahanty, 2006 Railroad avenue.

a No. 222, LAFAYETTE, IND.—Meets first and third Tuesday nights in Labor Hall, Sixth and Main streets. President, A. M. Young, 1516 Center street; recording secretary, M. E. Williams, 422 Asher street; financial secretary, Walter Hawkins, 1621 Casson street.

c No. 223, BROCKTON, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays, Room 114, Arcade building, 139 Main street. President, Chas. E. Cole, 416 School street, Whitman; recording secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street; financial secretary, Harry R. Allen, 46 Fuller street.

a No. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Meets Friday in Weaver's Hall, 112 Williams street. President, Fred T. Roach, 594 Elm street; recording secretary, Harry H. Jason, 111 South Seventh street; financial secretary, William H. Curtis, 43 Wing street.

a No. 225, TOPEKA, KAS.—Meets every Wednesday at 711 Kansas avenue. President, Sam Bayless, Lock Box 14; recording secretary, C. H. Boates, No. 2 Crawford Flat; financial secretary, W. S. Goodell, Lock Box 14.

c No. 226, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets first Thursday evening in each month at Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. Pres-

ident, L. J. Schranck; recording secretary, Frank Thomas, 125 F avenue, West; financial secretary, Alex. Sampson, 521 Third avenue.

b No. 227, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Meets every Wednesday night at Fox's Hall, Fourth avenue and Nineteenth street. President, J. L. McCabe, Box 208; recording secretary, R. J. Abercrombie, Box 208; financial secretary, J. C. Boyd, Box 208.

a No. 228, OIL CITY, PA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, Center and Elm streets. President, H. Bocel, 19 Grove avenue; recording secretary, W. A. Humes; financial secretary, J. W. Bullock, 313 Pine street.

a No. 229, MANCHESTER, N. H.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Building Trades Hall, 843 Elm street. President, J. J. Farrell, 83 Sagamore; recording secretary, C. W. Warner, 75 Sagamore; financial secretary, Rudolph Sheer, 23 Boynton.

a No. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Labor Hall, corner Douglas and Johnson streets. President, J. M. Bakman, 197 Superior street; recording secretary, F. Shopland, 40 Broadshed street; financial secretary, E. C. Knight, 200 Douglas street.

c No. 231, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Lincoln Club rooms, Pearl street. President, A. E. Roach, 126 North Division street; recording secretary, V. L. Fanscy, 570 South East street; financial secretary, S. D. Foster, 221 Grand avenue.

c No. 232, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second Friday of each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, State and Centre streets. President, John Auer, 608 Terrace Place; recording secretary, Joseph H. Theisen, 832 Duane avenue; financial secretary, Charles Lambert, 545 Summit avenue.

b No. 233, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Meets every second and fourth Thursday nights at Hibernian Hall, over 22 S. Tejon street. President, Jas. Fleming, P. O. Box 654; recording secretary, Robt. J. Clark, P. O. Box 654; financial secretary, F. M. Jahn, P. O. Box 654.

c No. 234, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays in each month at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Center streets. President, J. L. Stockman, 123 Front street; recording secretary, Henry L. Rivers, 359 Carrie street; financial secretary, J. Finkenstein, 147 Clinton street.

b No. 235, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at International Hall, 1125 Vine street. President, Samuel F. Garrison, 235 East Third street, Flat 30; recording secretary, Conrad Woerner, 2640 Halstead street; financial secretary, Frank Greiner, 3522 Warsaw avenue.

a No. 236, STREATOR, ILL.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Casey's Hall, 107 East Main street. President, H. M. Griffith, N. Bloomington; recording secretary, Geo. Duffner, 514 W. Bridge street; financial secretary, J. A. Shuler, 309 East Bridge street.

a No. 237, LORAIN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Wagner Hall, southeast corner of Broadway and Erie ave. President, R. C. Beebe, 424 Washington street, Lorain; recording secretary, C. A. Bemis, 218 W. Erie avenue; financial secretary, B. S. Smith, 219 Broadway, Lorain.

a No. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Meets every aSturday night at Central Labor Union Hall. President, R. S. Robinson, Care Western Union Telegraph Co.; recording secretary, F. E. Presnell, Care Asheville Telephone and Telegraph Co.; financial secretary, E. H. Clevenger, 65 Woodfin street.

a No. 239, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Meets every Tuesday night, corner Court and Willow streets. President, L. W. Gibson, 704 Edwin street; recording secretary, C. Kitchen, 702 East Third street; financial secretary, E. V. Lewis, 712 Second avenue.

b No. 240, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights at Odd Fellows' Temple, Room C, Broad and Cherry streets. President, E. D. Harrison, 1711 Sydenham street; recording secretary, J. C. Boone, 2328 Coral street; financial secretary, Wm. B. Wharton, Jr., 1418 Borie avenue.

b No. 241, DAYTON, OHIO.—Meets every Monday night at Palm Garden Hall, 315 South Jefferson street. President, Thomas E. Fisher, 54 Logan street; recording secretary, C. H. Nolder, 217 W.

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Third street; financial secretary, C. Reiter, 31 Rung street.

a No. 242, DECATUR, ILL.—Meets every Friday night at Room 416, Powers' building, corner South Water and East Main streets. President, Robt. Windle; recording secretary, A. Frazier, Decatur; financial secretary, Geo. Marshall, Decatur.

a No. 243, VINCENNES, IND.—Meets Wednesday at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Second and Broadway. President, Louis Monimee, 724 Dubois street; recording secretary, Joe Ehart, 314 Lindale avenue; financial secretary, I. S. Johnson, 210 Vollmer street.

a No. 244, EAST MAUCH CHUNK, PA.—Meets third Sunday each month at Hess' Hall, Center street. President, Frank Thamarus, East Mauch Chunk; recording secretary, George Mummey, Box 194; financial secretary, W. W. Brown, Box 293.

b No. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO.—Meets every Friday night at 602 St. Clair street. President, J. Callahan, 912 Vinton street; recording secretary, Chas. E. Robbins, 812 Cherry street; financial secretary, B. Gilbert, 721 Stickney avenue.

a No. 246, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—Meets first and third Fridays of month at Druids' Hall, N. Fourth street. President, F. E. Wagner, Clarendon Hotel; recording secretary, Edw. Murray, Dock street; financial secretary, E. D. Richards, Third and South streets.

a No. 247, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, corner State and Center streets. President, Chas. P. Ford, 98 Church road; recording secretary, Herbert M. Merrill, 110 State street; financial secretary, R. C. Schemmerhorn, 340 Paige street.

a No. 248, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Federal Labor Union Hall, 153 East Fifth street. President, E. O. Jackson, P. O. Box 292; recording secretary, H. M. Elliott, P. O. Box 292; financial secretary, H. M. Elliott, P. O. Box 292.

a No. 249, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Trades and Labor Hall, St. Paul street. President, Frank Foster; recording secretary, J. Charles Clifford; financial secretary, Joseph Laffin.

a No. 250, SAN JOSE, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday night at Phelen Block, corner Post and South First streets. President, H. C. Falsam; recording secretary, E. G. Derbridge, 179 South Second street; financial secretary, R. E. Warren, 903 Delmas avenue.

a No. 251, PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Carpenters' Hall, 112½ W. Banague street. President, B. R. Brenn, Box 248; recording secretary, J. D. Morton, Box 248; financial secretary, J. W. Johnson, Box 248.

a No. 252, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets third Thursday of each month at Ellis' Building, State street, next canal bridge. President, Charles Heffernan, 306 Jay street, continued; recording secretary, Ralph R. Lathrop, 6 Landon Terrace; financial secretary, Paul R. C. Peters, 14 Waverly place.

a No. 253, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Friday of each month at Federation Hall, corner First avenue and Second street. President, T. Weidlich, 1036 South Fourth street; recording secretary, R. L. Stafford, 500 Seventh avenue, west; financial secretary, A. Sampson, 521 Third avenue.

No. 254, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Switch-board Men.—Meets second and forth Tuesdays at Machinists' Hall, State and Jay streets. President, A. M. Franchois, 258 Broadway; recording secretary, John H. Cornick, 808 Grant avenue.

a No. 255, HAGERSTOWN, MD.—Meets every Friday night at 58 West Franklin street. President, Benjamin Diehl, Hagerstown; recording secretary, W. S. Croft, Hagerstown; financial secretary, John L. Thomas, Hagerstown.

a No. 256, CHARLESTON, W. VA.—Meets every second and fourth Wednesdays at 7:30 P. M., at Trades Assembly Hall, 107½ Capitol street. President, A. Lewis, Southern Bell Telephone Company; recording secretary, F. Fisher, Home Telephone Company; financial secretary, C. P. Shively, Home Telephone Company.

a No. 257 JACKSON, MISS.—Meets Thursday at Bricklayers' Hall, 303½ West Capitol street. President, H. E. Pigford, Jackson, Miss., care The Ed-

wards; recording secretary, J. M. Mullen, Jackson, Miss.; financial secretary, Irvin Hall, 643 South President street.

b No. 258, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Meets every Friday night at Hanley Hall, 63 Washington street. President, T. J. McCarty, 163 Pearl street; recording secretary, E. Gonyea, 3 Gifford street; financial secretary, D. J. Spillman, 27 South Court street.

a No. 259 SALEM, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington street. President, G. E. Smith, 2 Orchard street, Beverly, Mass.; recording secretary, M. Leon Lewis, 4 Oak street, Danvers, Mass.; financial secretary, F. A. Coker, 41 March street, Salem, Mass.

a No. 260, SOUTH OMAHA, NEBR.—President, A. B. Rodgers, 1415 Archer avenue; financial secretary, B. Bailey, South Omaha, Neb.

b No. 261, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Pythian Hall, 464½ Broadway. President, Wm. H. Lavinge, 131 Clinton street; recording secretary, Harry T. Moslyn, 212 Regent street; financial secretary, Wm. H. Owen, 42½ Caroline street.

a No. 262, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at Trades Council Hall, 202 West Front street. President, A. Wagner, 331 East Fifth street; recording secretary, J. H. Hardcastle, 326 Clinton avenue; financial secretary, A. V. Searing, Jr., 144 Westervelt avenue.

a No. 263, SHAMOKIN, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays nights at Room 7 Seiler Zimmerman Buildings, Independence street. President, Harry T. Morgan, Pine and Diamond streets; recording secretary, Wm. P. Holl, Pine and Diamond streets; financial secretary, Ed. Roth, 248 South Wood street.

c No. 264 PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Bartenders' Hall, North street. President, M. C. Bly, 26 Newell street; recording secretary, L. L. Mullett, General Delivery; financial secretary, C. C. Rowley, 240 Tyler street.

a No. 265, LINCOLN, NEBR.—Meets every Thursday night at Carpenters' Hall, 128 South Eleventh street. President, Mark T. Caster, 2042 S street; recording secretary, Wm. Drummond, 621 North Sixteenth street; financial secretary, George W. Neally, 122 North Fourteenth street.

a No. 266, SEDALIA, MO.—Meets every Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock, at Glass Hall, northeast corner Third and Samine streets. President, Louis Cramer, care Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company; recording secretary, J. W. Heuerman, 311 East Eleventh street; financial secretary, Ed. McCoy, 1409 South Osage street.

e No. 267, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, State and Center streets. President, A. V. Gould, 465 Van Guysling avenue; recording secretary, H. E. Opydyke, Box 353, Schenectady, N. Y.; financial secretary, John W. Cain, 50 Villa road.

a No. 268, NEWPORT, R. I.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Central Labor Hall, Thames street. President, F. A. Bloom, 1 Harrison avenue; recording secretary, C. A. Bloom, 28 Denniston street; financial secretary, C. W. Twomey, 5 Halsey street.

a No. 269, PRINCETON, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at I. B. of E. W. Hall, 106½ North Main street. President, C. F. Stevens, Independent Tel. Office; recording and financial secretary, L. S. Kell, 211 South Seminary street.

h No. 270, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday at "Labor Lyceum," 64 East Fourth street, New York City. President, Geo. L. Fairchild, 8729 Bay 33d street, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, G. W. Townsend, 614 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, J. Gamble, 2791 Eighth avenue.

a No. 271, ALTOONA, PA.—Meets first and third Monday of each month at Carpenters' Hall, Thirteenth street and Eleventh avenue. President, Chas. Downs, Howard avenue and Eleventh street; recording secretary, F. T. Kleffman, 1114 Twelfth street; financial secretary, Harry Stewart.

a No. 272, SHERMAN, TEX.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, Walnut and Houghton streets. President, E. L. Dennis; recording secretary, F. A. Kurtz, P. O. Box 242; financial secretary, J. Dougherty.

a No. 273, CLINTON, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple, Fifth avenue. President, J. J. Davie, 202 South Second street; recording secretary, O. A. Prest, 425 Dewitt.

a No. 274, MARINETTE, WIS.—Meets first and third Thursdays at G. A. R. Hall, Main street. President, E. A. Golden, 822 Wells street; recording secretary, A. E. LaChance, 1313 Elizabeth avenue; financial secretary, F. E. McWayne, 1838 Stephenson street.

a No. 275, MUSKOGON, MICH.—Meets first and third Thursday nights at Trades and Labor Hall, corner Western avenue and Terrace. President, Wm. Steiner, 151 Jefferson street; recording secretary, W. H. Krebs, 23 New street; financial secretary, C. B. Moreg, 32 Miller avenue.

a No. 276 SUPERIOR, WIS.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Union Hall, Hammond Block. President, George C. Henry, 1712 Winter street; recording secretary, F. R. Anderson, 1927 Banks avenue; financial secretary, J. R. Tillotson, 1910 Thirteenth street.

a No. 277, KINGSTON, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month, Recorder's Room, City Hall, Broadway. President, H. H. Buckbee, 157 Washington avenue; recording secretary, Roswell Coles, 97 Greene street.

c No. 278, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Turner Hall, Third avenue between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. President, Lewis L. Corry, 2014 Iowa street, Davenport, Iowa; recording secretary, John Golden, 2507 Third avenue; financial secretary, Jay C. Mead, 1106 West Third street, Davenport, Iowa.

c No. 279, TERRE HAUTE, IND.—Meets first and third Sunday mornings, 10 o'clock, at Washington Hall, Eighth and Wabash avenue. President, L. G. Murray, 104 North Nineteenth street; recording secretary, Frank Wissel, 804 North Thirteenth-and-a-half street; financial secretary, L. R. Dickerson, 509 South Thirteenth street.

a No. 280 HAMMOND, IND.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month at Long Hall, 247 State street. President, C. R. Shepard, 148 Duglas street; recording secretary, S. J. Carpenter, 47 Condent street; financial secretary, Frank D. Cooley, 250 Sibley street.

d No. 281, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Meets first Friday of each month at New Orleans, Calliope and Dryades streets. President, E. Berberiet, 739 Josephine street; vice-president, P. Radlet, 1510 North Robertson street; recording secretary, P. Claus, 1924 Marigny street; financial secretary, Wm. McConnell, 535 Bertrand street; treasurer, C. Kister, 2710 Philip street.

a No. 282, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at corner of 44th and Halstead streets. President, Wm. Thomas, 6004 Winchester avenue; recording secretary, Wm. J. O'Leary, 5321 South Wood street; financial secretary, Wm. Kemp, 3362 Archer avenue.

a No. 283 OAKLAND, CAL.—Meets Wednesday at Electrical Workers' Hall, 865 Broadway. President, J. E. Barton; recording secretary, G. M. Hodgkins; financial secretary, P. Klien, 369 Eleventh street.

a No. 284 ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Schneiders' Hall, North Water street. President, S. B. Russell, 157 Lady street; recording secretary, William J. K. Sutherland, 16 Selden street; financial secretary, James B. Coyle, 84 University avenue.

a No. 285, FARGO, N. D.—President, F. J. Becker, 408 Fourth avenue, North; recording secretary, A. F. Nason, 224 Fourth street, North; financial secretary, D. Johnson, 507 Sixth avenue, North.

a No. 286 NEW ALBANY, IND.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Cigarmakers' Hall, State street, between Spring and Market. President, J. B. Firster, 1823 Rear Market; recording secretary, J. P. Elliott, 526 Bulbertson avenue; financial secretary, P. H. Welch, 37 East Sixth street.

f No. 287, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Meets Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets. President, Wm. Weemes, 1812 Dailey street; recording secretary, Thomas Carroll, Palmyra, N. J.; financial secretary, W. J. Gillin, Jr., 1532 North Garnet street.

a No. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA.—Meets first and third Thursdays of month at Central Labor Hall,

217½ East Fourth street. President, H. L. Bloom, Harrison street; recording secretary, R. O. Dusk, 803 Columbia street; financial secretary, E. W. Fisher, P. O. Box 764.

a No. 289 SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—Meets Thursday at Painters' Union Hall, 54 Pacific avenue. President, J. D. Barrett, 122 River street; recording secretary, E. A. Carr, Jr., Box 248; financial secretary, E. B. Lawrence, Box 248.

a No. 290, DANVILLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at business agent's office, 25 West Main street. President, Pearl Baum, 307 Oak street; recording secretary, Bert Smith, 214 E. Madison street; financial secretary, W. E. Crosley, 12 E. North street.

a No. 291, BOISE, IDAHO.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Union Labor Hall, 810 Bainock street. President, C. J. Brown, P. O. Box 525; recording secretary, J. D. McCune, P. O. Box 525; financial secretary, T. H. Martin, P. O. Box 525.

c No. 292 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Alexander's Hall, 36 South Sixth street. President, G. W. See, 126 East Fifteenth street; recording secretary, M. T. Moss, 506 Eighth avenue South; financial secretary, F. P. Root, 518 Seventh street, South.

c No. 293, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Meets every second Sunday at 11 a. m. at Sullivan block, Main street. President, Fred W. Pinkham, Holden street; recording secretary, Arthur A. Isbell, 80 Porter street; financial secretary, Edward S. Boylan, 18 School street.

a No. 294, WATERVILLE, MAINE.

a No. 295, GREENSBORO, N. C.—Meets every Monday night at Egal Hose Company's Hall. President, L. C. Armfield, 350 Ashe street; recording secretary, Lacy Sargent, P. O. Box 413; financial secretary, J. A. Forbes, 243 North Edgewood street.

a No. 296, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 405 Main street. President, Adolph Neuwirth, 56 Dutchess avenue; recording secretary, Frederick Wiggin, 38 Bayeaux street; financial secretary, J. Ostram, 20 Parker avenue.

b No. 297, CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, 203½ West Fourth street. President, J. T. Ivey, 208 Mint street; recording secretary, J. D. Clark, 507 North Smith street; financial secretary, C. E. Bradshaw, 308 South Church street.

a No. 298, FINDLAY, OHIO.—Meets every Friday at Central Labor Hall, Main and Main Cross. President, Fred Oswald, Electrical Construction and Supply Co.; recording secretary, Frank M. Biggs, 208 Clinton court; financial secretary, C. V. Darrow, Electrical Construction and Supply Co.

b No. 299 CAMDEN, N. J.—Meets every Thursday at Dailey's Hall, Seventh and Burch. President, Edward Garvy, 818 Linden street; recording secretary, Peter T. Ward, 619 Cedar street; financial secretary, H. B. Fraser, 814 Linden street.

a No. 300 AUBURN, N. Y.—Meets Thursday at C. M. B. A. Hall, Franklin street. President, P. Hoodmaker, 20 Park avenue; recording secretary, C. N. Robinson, 63 Hamilton avenue; financial secretary, F. B. Cahill, 5 Church street.

a No. 301, TEXARKANA, ARK.—Meets every Wednesday. President, J. E. French, care Imperial Electric Co.; recording secretary, Geo. W. Baldock, care Gas and Electric Light Co.; financial secretary, J. F. Denison, care Imperial Electric Co.

c No. 302 PEORIA, ILL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Carpenters' and Painters' Hall, 218 Main street. President, A. F. Bickerdt, 212 Wayne street; recording secretary, Charles Averell, 221 North Orange street; financial secretary, Louis P. Roche, 114 Greenleaf street.

a No. 303, LINCOLN, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Monday nights of each month at Teamsters' Hall, Sangamon street. President, Otto Yarchow, Pulaski street; recording secretary, C. S. Ransdell, 529 Decatur street; financial secretary, C. E. Chouning, 302 Delevan street.

c No. 304, GREENVILLE, TEXAS.—President, Walter Brame; financial secretary, C. A. Duck, 216 North Stonewall street.

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street; financial secretary, C. B. Thorpe, 64 Center street.

c No. 305, FT. WAYNE, IND.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights of each month at Hibernian Hall, 1026 Calhoun street. President, C. A. Blyston, 638 West Third street; recording secretary, C. M. Smith, 601 West Third street; financial secretary, A. H. Meyer, 69 Elizabeth street.

a No. 306, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Central Labor Union Hall, 214 West Railroad avenue. President, Frank Quier, 112 S. Broadway; financial secretary-treasurer, C. Gilman, 508 S. 3d st.; recording secretary, S. E. Bippus, 421 S. 3d street.

a No. 307, CUMBERLAND, MD.—Meets every Wednesday at 8 P. M. at I. O. O. F. Hall, Centre street. President, Michael Gill, City Hall; recording secretary, Chas. Heater, 8 Main street; financial secretary, C. W. Prince, Ridgeley, W. Va.

c No. 308, BEAUMONT, TEX.—Meets every Tuesday night in Gray building, Pearl and Washington streets. President, E. T. Simmonds, 915 Forsythe street; recording secretary, M. E. Graves, 445 Orleans street; financial secretary, W. G. Miller, 515 Orleans street.

b No. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Bartenders' Hall, Fourth and Broadway. President, Frank Sims, 423 North Twenty-fifth street; recording secretary, W. J. Couch, Jr., 1810 Illinois avenue; financial secretary, C. E. Arnold, 22 North Main street.

a No. 310, STAMFORD, CONN.—Meets first Monday of each month, Wm. T. Minor Post, G. A. R. Hall, 442 Main street. President, Goodrich E. Risley, 192 Atlantic street; recording secretary, John J. Farrell, Glenbrook; financial secretary, Norman R. Wilcox, 109 Stillwater avenue.

a No. 311, BELoit, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Trades Council Hall, West Grand avenue and Third street. President, Geo. Jones, R. No. 27; recording secretary, S. E. Bartlett, 422 State street; financial secretary, Thos. Heffernan, 122 W. Merrill street.

a No. 312, ROME, GA.—Meets second and third Sundays at No. 7 Third avenue. President, R. L. Maxwell; recording secretary, Jas. S. Dempsey; financial secretary, John M. Proctor.

a No. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.—Meets first and third Fridays at northeast corner of Eighth and Orange streets. President, Harry Harrington, 101 West Sixth street; recording secretary, William MacKenzie, 809 South Harrison street; financial secretary, George T. Lyon, 422 East Fifth street.

a No. 314, TYLER, TEX.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, South Side Square. President, F. E. L. Ivey, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street; financial secretary, W. B. Roberts, 501 West Houston street.

a No. 315, BATON ROUGE, LA.—President, J. H. Hawkins; financial secretary, H. A. Selser, 1011 Africa street.

a No. 316, OGDEN, UTAH.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Union Labor Hall, 362 Twenty-fourth street. President, T. A. Newman, Kingsford avenue; recording secretary, George M. Stoddard, P. O. Box 44; financial secretary, H. B. Hill, P. O. Box 44.

a No. 317, PORTLAND, ORE.—Meets every Thursday at Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 287 Salmon street. President, C. F. Canfield, 371½ East Burnside street; recording secretary, G. H. Lathrop, 547 Washington street; financial secretary, F. L. Crockwell, Box 644.

a No. 318, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Meets first and third Saturdays at Franklin Building, corner Gay and Commerce streets. President, F. P. O'Conner, 605 West Vine avenue; recording secretary, J. O. Shelley, 305 Scott street; financial secretary, Jesse Waters, Care Southern Railway Shops.

c No. 319, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Knights of Labor Hall, 535 Smithfield street. President, John F. Manley, 606 Harron avenue; recording secretary, J. W. England, 2013 Bluff street; financial secretary, William A. Kelly, 305 Wood street.

a No. 320, PARIS, TEX.—Meets every Thursday night at Electrical Workers' Hall, 208 S. Short street. President, V. R. Cox, Room 401 Scott Bldg.; recording and financial secretary, M. D.

Hackler, care Citizens' Telephone Co.

a No. 321, LA SALLE, ILL.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month at Reed & O'Neil's Hall, Main street. President, J. Collins; recording secretary, Chas. Stuart; financial secretary, Noxie Dusch, 227 Buckman street.

a No. 322, KOKOMO, IND.—Meets every first and third Wednesdays of each month at Trades Council Hall, corner Main and Mulberry streets. President, N. C. Jolliffe, 271 North Lorine street; recording and financial secretary, C. E. Jolliffe, 271 North Louisa street.

a No. 323, FAIRMONT, W. VA.—Meets Saturday nights at Musgrave Hall, Monroe street. President, H. S. Upton, Gen. Del.; recording secretary, T. M. Bennett, Gen. Del.; financial secretary, Geo. E. Allard, P. O. Box 607.

a No. 324, BRAZIL, IND.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights at Miners' Hall, 10½ West Main street. President, Andrew Flynn, 722 East Church street; recording secretary, J. L. Boothe, C. U. Tel. Co., 109 West Main street; financial secretary, L. M. Moore, 511 North Forest avenue.

a No. 325, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, 79 State street. President, Charles Yeager, 8 Gifford street; recording secretary, Irving Buckman, 21 Mary street; financial secretary, Wm. J. Bidwell, 102 Lewis street.

a No. 326, CONNELLSVILLE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Rutsek's Hall, corner Main and Arch streets. President, Morris L. Williams, Dunbar, Pa.; recording secretary, M. A. Hopwood, Kelly House, Connelville; financial secretary, P. T. McDonald, 240 East Main street.

a No. 327, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Labor Hall, Clematis avenue. President, Frank K. Waters, Box 174; recording secretary, J. E. Bell, Box 235; financial secretary, James E. Chambers, Box 300.

a No. 328, OSWEGO, N. Y.—Meets every second Wednesday evening, Trades and Labor Hall, West First, between Bridge and Oneida streets. President, John Goodwin, 318 Walnut street; recording secretary, J. J. Glynn, 69 East Cayuga street; financial secretary, Frank Gallagher, 79 East Eighth street.

a No. 329, SHELBYVILLE, IND.—Meets every Friday night at Union Labor Hall, Public Square. President, Alfred C. Lee, 26 Second street; recording secretary, Frank Shewmon, West Jackson street; financial secretary, A. C. Lee, 26 Second street.

f No. 330, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Electrical Workers' Hall, 1333 Grand avenue. President, R. B. Weaver, 1018 Baltimore avenue; recording secretary, Earl C. Zoll, 1109 Charlotte street; financial secretary, Geo. Lewis, 1426 Campbell street.

a No. 331, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays each month at Phil Daly's Hose Company's Hall, Second avenue. President, E. J. Dougherty, Hamilton avenue; recording secretary, Wm. Roop, Broadway; financial secretary, John Coles, Jr., 317 Willow avenue.

a No. 332, SAULTE STE. MARIE, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays, Arlington street. President, David Harvey, 821 Lizzie street; recording secretary, H. E. Sheeley, 423 E. Spruce; financial secretary, Ben Bainbridge, 807½ John street.

a No. 333, EMPORIA, KANS.—Meets every Tuesday night at 323½ Commercial street. President, E. McKinsey, 101 South West street; recording secretary, W. M. Johnson, 709 Merchant street; financial secretary, W. C. Prince, 210 South Merchant street.

a No. 334, BELLINGHAM, WASH.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Eagles' Hall, corner Elk and Magnolia streets. President, R. U. Muffy; recording and financial secretary, H. H. Horton, 1114 Ellis street.

a No. 335, SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Meets every Saturday night in Bricklayers' Hall, 321 Boonville street. President, G. H. Robinson, 223 East Chestnut street; recording secretary, L. T. Mitchell, Home Telephone Company; financial secretary, R. M. Sutton, 808 North Jefferson street.

a No. 336, OSKALOOSA, IOWA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Engineers' Hall, West High avenue. President, John M. Young, 411 North

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B street; recording secretary, G. Gatlin, 615 South First street; financial secretary, G. W. Gordon, 205 North Second street.

a No. 337, PARSONS, KANS.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month in City Hall, Eighteenth street, between Forest and Johnson avenues. President, W. M. Gordon; recording secretary, R. T. Dienst; financial secretary, R. T. Orient.

a No. 338 DENISON, TEXAS.—Meets every Thursday night at Grayson Co. Tel. Office, 112 South Rusk avenue. President, J. W. Acree, 101 East Day street; recording secretary, W. Harper, Box 554; financial secretary, W. L. Porter, Care Grayson Co. Tel. Co.

a No. 339 STERLING, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month at Labor Hall, 308 Locust street. President George H. Thomas; recording secretary, W. D. Boehm, 313 East Third street; financial secretary, R. L. Fairbrother, 1011 First avenue.

c No. 340 SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Meets first and third Mondays at Pythian Castle, Ninth and I streets. President, George H. Curtis, 904 Tea street; recording secretary, E. G. Fletcher, Pythian Castle; financial secretary, Carl W. Beaton, 1622 I street.

a No. 341, OTTAWA, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Gebhardt's Hall, 630 West Madison street. President, Wm. L. Spore, 119 W. Washington street; financial secretary, T. A. Stone, Cen. Union Tel. Co.

a No. 342, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays, E. J. Ryan's Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street. President, Geo. J. Wolf, 1709 Fourth avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.; recording secretary, Chas. Cook, 621 Eighth street, Beaver Falls, Pa.; financial secretary, J. L. Allwine, 654 Case street, Rochester, Pa.

a No. 343, NORWICH, CONN.—Meets fourth Wednesday at Carpenters' Hall, Snetucket street. President, J. M. Fillmore, 23 Spring street; recording secretary, Wm. M. Laren, 26-28 Broadway; financial secretary, Walter Holden, 150 Main street.

a No. 344, NEW LONDON, CONN.—Meets first and third Fridays at Bacon block, State street. President, W. H. Vibber, 24 Mountain avenue; recording secretary, C. C. Comstock, 5 Franklin street; financial secretary, John S. Loveless, 11 Berkley avenue.

a No. 345 MOBILE, ALA.—Meets Monday night of each week at Central Trades Council Hall, 67 St. Francis street. President, W. E. Pruvitt, 310 Charleston street; recording secretary, F. R. Schenning, 156 Gort st; financial secretary, S. M. Frank, 206 Adams street.

a No. 346, FORT SMITH, ARK.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at K. of P. Hall, over 708 Gar. avenue. President, C. P. Rowe, S. D. and Twelfth street; recording secretary, J. P. Hamilton, 305 South Tenth street; financial secretary, W. H. McDonald, 710 South Eleventh and H streets.

a No. 347, PERU, IND.—Meets every Monday night at Railroad Men's Hall, corner Fifth and Broadway. President, Elmer Burlingame, 406 East Third street; recording secretary, W. H. Pepper, care of General Delivery; financial secretary, S. C. La Boyteaux, 261 East Ninth street.

a No. 348, CALGARY, PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY, CANADA.—Financial secretary, C. Oswald Rourke, Calgary, Province of Alberta, Northwestern Territory, Canada.

a No. 349, MIAMI, FLA.—Meets first and third Mondays in Electrical Hall, Fourteenth street. President, W. D. Avery, Fourth street; recording and financial secretary, R. D. Taylor, 305 Third street.

a No. 350, HANNIBAL, MO.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 121 South Main street. President, J. C. Watts, care of Bell Telephone Co.; recording secretary, Geo. M. Jackson, 413 Hill street; financial secretary, Jno. B. Doolittle, 810 Center street.

a No. 351, MERIDEN, CONN.—Meets first and third Wednesdays each month at Turners' Hall, Pratt street. President, John J. Buckley, 29 Pratt street, Meriden, Conn.; recording secretary, Chas. Bellows, 16 Bristol street, Wallingford, Conn.; financial secretary, A. E. Cooke, Crown street, Meriden, Conn.

a No. 352, LANSING, MICH.—Meets second and

fourth Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Washington avenue, north. President, Wm. Hunter, 923 Kalamazoo street, west; recording secretary, Chas. Edington, 111 Short street; financial secretary, L. J. Carr, 523 Capitol avenue, north.

b No. 353 TORONTO, CAN.—Meets first and third Mondays at Labor Temple, near corner Church and Shuter streets. President William O'Brien, 66 Mansfield avenue; recording secretary, W. C. Thornton, 26 Czar street; financial secretary, L. E. Thornton, 26 Czar street.

c No. 354, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Meets every Thursday at Federation of Labor Hall, corner South and State streets. President, H. D. Fairchild, P. O. Box 213; recording secretary, E. Delm, P. O. Box 213; financial secretary, W. H. Meldrum, P. O. Box 213.

d No. 355, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at First National Bank building, Wilkesburg, Pa. President, W. J. Wigington, 211 Ninth avenue, Homestead; recording secretary, W. G. McGettigan, East Pittsburg; financial secretary, Geo. W. Smith, P. O. Box 333, Braddock, Pa.

b No. 356, KANSAS CITY, MO.—Meets every Tuesday at Labor Headquarters, 825 Central street. President, H. M. Conine, 15 West Seventeenth street; recording secretary, F. J. Schadel, 825 Central street; financial secretary, C. F. Drollinger, 825 Central street.

No. 357, PITTSBURG, PA.—Meets first Thursday on or after the 15th at Advocate Office, Butler block. President, John Sherdan, 17 High street; recording secretary, Edward Conway, Frederick road; financial secretary, George Judge, 498 Broad street.

a No. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at Carpenters' Union Hall, Stricker's Building, 138 Smith street. President, J. C. O'Connell, 345 State street; recording secretary, L. C. Mitchell, 212 High street; financial secretary, Jay Franke, 199 High street.

a No. 359, IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.—Meets first Thursday, Odd Fellows' building, 421 Stephenson avenue. President, Quirin Stephany, care of Electric Light Office; recording secretary, Elmer Croll, 1025 River avenue; financial secretary, Conrad Carlson, 1120 River avenue.

a No. 360, SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Hall, Syndicate Block. President, C. L. Harvey, East Twelfth street; recording secretary, L. H. Snyder, N. W. Telephone Company.

a No. 361, LAWRENCE, KANS.—President, Joseph Badsky, 501 Alabama street; recording secretary, James Hart, West Elliot street.

a No. 362 KANKAKEE, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Mondays of each month at Painters' Hall, corner of Court street and Schuyler avenue. President, Charles C. Riely, 234 Fifth avenue; recording secretary, Neil Madigan; financial secretary, A. Radcliffe, Box 731.

a No. 363 MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Meets Thursday at 7:30 P. M. at Union Hall, 20½ South Perry street. President, W. D. Nicholson, 510 Jefferson street; recording secretary, John W. Alford, 113 North Decatur street; financial secretary, W. D. Bivins, 218 Columbus street.

a No. 364, GUTHRIE, OKLA.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Armory Hall, 109 West Harrison avenue. President, Art Carpenter; recording secretary, W. F. C. Perry; financial secretary, A. H. Harmon, 324 Springer street.

b No. 365, FULTON, MO.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at no regular hall. President, Herman Glahn; recording and financial secretary, Harry Tripp, 805 Walnut street.

a No. 366, ALLENTOWN, PA.—Meets first and third Sundays of each month at Nagle's Hall, corner Seventh and Turner streets. President, J. S. Hoffman, 1315 Court street; recording secretary, John F. Gaffney, 183 Tilghman street; financial secretary, Chas. Hoffman, 1315 Court street.

c No. 367, GRANITE CITY, ILL.—Meets first and Third Saturday nights at Rosenberg's Hall. President, J. G. Jones, Granite City; recording secretary, Nelson Boland, Granite City; financial secretary, W. H. Shelton, P. O. Box 203.

f No. 368, NEW YORK, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays, Union Hall, 1591 Second ave-

nue. President, Morris Goldlust, 1634 Lexington avenue; recording secretary, James Wellington, 302 W. 129th street; financial secretary, J. J. McCarthy, 202 E. 96th street.

c No. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Meets first and third Friday of each month at Beck's Hall, Jefferson street, between First and Second streets. President, Oscar Dunn, 717 Thirteenth street; recording secretary, A. M. Maxey, 1442 Everet avenue; financial secretary, D. Butterfield, 1767 Wilson ave.

cg No. 370, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Meets every Friday in Recording Secretary's Room, 744½ San Julian street. President, C. B. Gordon, 312 East Sixth street; recording secretary, W. M. Baker, 744½ San Julian street; financial secretary, Hal Hamner, 319 West Avenue 51.

a No. 371, REDDING, CAL.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Horn's Hall, 516 California street. President, John T. Reed, Golden Eagle Hotel; recording secretary, J. C. Powel, Temple Hotel; financial secretary, D. W. Rathburn, 828 Gold street.

a No. 372, BOONE, IOWA.—Meets first and third Fridays at North Side Union Hall, 917 Tenth street. President, H. C. Elliott, 515 Tenth street; recording and financial secretary, A. J. Berl, 1556 Fifth street.

e No. 373, ANACONDA, MONT.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Union Hall, corner Commercial and Main streets. President, Sam Alworth, 521 East Third street; recording and financial secretary, E. N. Ewing, 1 Chestnut street.

a No. 374, ESCANABA, MICH.—Meets every first and third Friday evenings at Lemmer's Hall, 310 Ludington street. President, J. H. Harkins, 516 Wells avenue; recording and financial secretary, W. G. Compton, 308 Wolcott street.

a No. 375, JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Meets first and second Sundays at 9 A. M. at No. 222 Madison street. President, E. E. Manning, Care Postal Telegraph Company; recording and financial secretary, H. E. Pemberton, 413 Madison street.

No. 376, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. President, W. J. Spears, 100 Franklin street; Recording Secretary, H. W. Stornick, 100 Franklin street; Financial Secretary, J. J. Lamb, 100 Franklin street.

c No. 377, LYNN, MASS.—Meets every Monday night at Carpenters' Hall, 62 Munroe street. President, J. Rudolph, 31 Charles street; recording secretary, C. E. Crockett, 32 Clinton street; financial secretary, E. S. Wood, 15 Herbert street.

a No. 378, SHEFFIELD, ALA.—Meets Friday nights in K. of P. Hall. President, F. C. Brumbach; financial secretary, E. L. Howard, Sheffield, Ala.

a No. 379, GREENSBURG, PA.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Glunt's Hall, corner East Pittsburg street and Maple avenue. President, C. M. Morgan, 226 West Pittsburg street; recording secretary, Martin McLaughlin, 219 North Main street; financial secretary, A. R. Mott, 237 Concord street.

a No. 380, RALEIGH, N. C.—Meets every Friday evening at Rescue Hall, Fayetteville st. President, Guy M. Wilcox, P. O. Box 481, Raleigh Construction Company; recording and financial secretary, D. J. Thompson.

c No. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Koch's Hall, 104 East Randolph street. President, F. A. Donoghue, 386 North Harding avenue; recording secretary, Chas. M. Hall, 183 Indiana street; financial secretary, A. O. Lauren, 449 Cornelia street.

a No. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.—Meets Wednesday nights at Independence Hall, over Independent Engine House, between Main and Assembly streets. President, W. J. Jones, 913 Oak street; recording secretary, J. B. Dodenhoff, 2025 Lincoln street; financial secretary, E. D. Wallace, 1400 Laurel street.

a No. 383, MATTOON, ILL.—President, Harry Schock; recording secretary, Ned Malaine; financial secretary, L. Morganstein, Fire Department.

a No. 384, MUSKOGEE, IND. TER.—Meets second and fourth Thursday nights at W. C. I. U. Hall, corner B street and Broadway. President, H. C. Osborn, Muskogee, I. T.; recording secretary, T. C. Steatberg, Muskogee, I. T.; financial secretary, Guy McKellop, Muskogee, I. T.

a No. 385, LAWRENCE, MASS.—Meets first and

third Fridays in each month at Engineer's Hall, Saunders Block, 246 Essex street. President, John Hanley, 123 High street; recording secretary, Wilfred Barlow, 305 Prospect street; financial secretary, Thos. Hogarth, 86 Andover street.

a No. 386, NEW IBERIA, LA.—Meets third Saturday of each month, Corinne and Maine streets. President, George Fay; recording secretary, E. R. Chivers; financial secretary, W. A. Broussard.

a No. 387, FREEPORT, ILL.—Meets every first and third Thursday nights at E. A. Blusts' Hall, Galena street. President, Robert Brine, Liberty street; recording secretary, Chas. Kuntz, 53 Ottawa street; financial secretary, Jas. B. Gaffney, 237 Douglas avenue.

a No. 388, PALESTINE, TEX.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at Power House Hall, Avenue A. President, S. B. Taylor, Reagan street; recording secretary, Z. A. McKynolds, in care Light Co.; financial secretary, D. E. Bostick, P. O. Box 834.

a No. 389, PATERSON, N. J.—Meets every first and third Tuesdays in Columbia Hall, 462 Main street. President, F. H. Holmes, Lodi, N. J.; recording secretary, Charles Walton, 57 Twenty-third avenue; financial secretary, Geo. Twigger, 330 Market street.

a No. 390, JOHNSTOWN, PA.—Meets every Wednesday night at United Workmen's Hall, Main street. President, W. O. Draucher, Cook Hotel; recording secretary, M. L. Lower, 245 Llewellyn street; financial secretary, Harry F. Davis, Conemaugh, Pa.

a No. 391, MERIDIAN, MISS.—Meets every Tuesday night at Painters' Hall, Second street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues. President, W. F. Johnson, P. O. Box 70; recording secretary, H. F. Harwell, Thirty-eighth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets; financial secretary, Fred Keeton, Nineteenth avenue and Twelfth st.

a No. 392, TROY, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday night in Red Men's Hall, First and Congress streets. President, Chris. Rasmussen, Lynn House; recording secretary, I. Seymour Scott, 18 Ingalls avenue; financial secretary, William P. Hayden, 510 Fourth street.

a No. 393, DETROIT, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Fridays in Johnson's Union Headquarters, corner Monroe avenue and Farrar street. President, G. A. Weisenhagen, 155 Antietam street; recording secretary, S. A. Smith, 76 Tenth street; financial secretary, Burn. Tiffin, 247 Fourth avenue.

c No. 394, AUBURN, N. Y.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Mantel Hall, Water street. President, Thomas H. Mohan, 1 School street; recording secretary, William C. Marsh, 69 North street; financial secretary, Mr. F. C. Atkins, 69 North street.

a No. 395, KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month, Trades and Labor Hall, South Burdick street. President, Geo. C. Milham, 722 Stockbridge avenue; recording secretary, Burton A. Whipple, 322 E. Lovell street; financial secretary, Morris W. Doyle, 426 Woodland avenue.

f No. 396, BOSTON, MASS.—Meets second Wednesday at Seaver Hall, Paine's Mem. building, Appleton street. President, W. W. Emmons, 125 Milk street (basement); recording secretary, D. R. McGregor, 241 Minot street, Dorchester, Mass.; financial secretary, A. R. Young, 709 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

a No. 397, QUEBEC, CANADA.—Meets first and third Mondays at Moisan's Hall, St. Helene and St. Anselme. President, E. L. Heureux, 394 St. Valier street; recording secretary, N. Mathurin, 238 St. Valier street; financial secretary, A. Bouret, 18 Levis street.

a No. 398, ST. CLOUD, MINN.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Puff Bros' Hall, 609 St. Germain street. President, W. Hedlund, 416 Seventh avenue, south; recording secretary, H. F. Hamlin, 204 Tenth avenue, north; financial secretary, F. B. Doten, 628 Eighth avenue, south.

a No. 399, PORTLAND, ME.—Meets every Tuesday at Farrington block, Congress street. President, F. E. Sargent, 308 Portland street; recording secretary, W. J. Ingersoll, 3 C street, Knightvell, Me.; financial secretary, A. G. Moody, 49 Mayo street.

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a No. 400, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Murphy's Hall, Sussex street. President, M. F. Mead, 34 Murray street; recording secretary, C. G. Keyes, 467 Rideau street; financial secretary, A. Seguin, 30 Water st.

a No. 401, RENO, NEV.—Meets every Wednesday night at Building Trades Hall, Sixth and Liena streets. President, S. C. Majors, 113 West street; recording secretary, J. W. Doyle, Ventura Hotel; financial secretary, W. A. Cunningham, Ventura Hotel.

c No. 402, PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Meets every first and third Monday nights at 8 each month at Washington Hall, 115 North Main street. President, Andrew Bell, 26 Haseco avenue; recording secretary, Daniel B. Purdy, P. O. Box 240, Portchester, N. Y.; financial secretary, E. A. Moslander, 33 Palace place.

a No. 403, MEADVILLE, PA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Hall, Water street and Meade avenue. President, O. H. Stockholm, P. O. Box 265; recording secretary, D. A. Jones, P. O. Box 265; financial secretary, Chas. A. Cummings, P. O. Box 265.

No. 404, DENVER, COLO.—(Winders).—Meets every Tuesday at 512 Charles building. President, W. C. Metzgar, 115 West Bayard street; recording secretary, A. W. Gay, 1245 Clarkson street; financial secretary, Jack H. Cook, Hotel Midland.

a No. 405, HOUGHTON, MICH.—Meets every other Thursday at Union Hall, Sheldon street, over Kroll's Drug Store. President, E. J. Porier, Houghton; recording secretary, T. E. Kirk, Houghton; financial secretary, R. H. Day, Houghton.

a No. 406, ARDMORE, IND. TER.—Meets every Friday night at Union Hall, West Main street. President, E. M. Parker, Care Chickasaw Tel. Co.; recording secretary, John A. Ball, Care Chickasaw Tel. Co.; financial secretary, A. A. Holcomb, P. O. Box 346.

a No. 407, MARQUETTE, MICH.—Meets every second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Siegel's Hall, Third street. President, O. H. Siewert, 339 Alger street; recording and financial secretary, C. A. Ellstrom, 424 North Third street.

a No. 408, MISSOULA, MONT.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall, West Main street. President, C. H. Frey; recording and financial secretary, A. H. Holmes.

a No. 409, ITHACA, N. Y.—Meets first and third Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, East State street. President, H. N. Welch, Spencer Place; recording secretary, H. W. Barnard, 202 South Cayuga street; financial secretary, O. Rittenhouse, 107 Wood street.

a No. 410, FITCHBURG, MASS.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Central Labor Union Hall, Fifth and Main streets. President, Chas. V. O'Connor, Leonminster; recording secretary, Lester McDonald, 11 Richardson street, Leonminster; financial secretary, D. B. Taylor, Hotel Central, Leonminster.

a No. 411, WARREN, OHIO.—Meets first and third Monday nights at Maccabee Hall, corner Market and Main streets. President, J. E. Kidd, 13 Laird avenue, Warren, Ohio; recording secretary, J. W. Spargo, care of W. and N. Tel. Co., Niles, Ohio; financial secretary, E. S. Kelly, care of C. D. and P. Tel. Co., Warren, Ohio.

a No. 412, MANKATO, MINN.—Meets second Sunday of each month at Williams' Hall, corner Front and Hickory streets. President, M. C. Evans, R. F. D. No. 1; recording and financial secretary, Chas. Brandon, 114 South Fourth street.

a No. 413, MANILA, P. I.—Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Levy's Hall, Calle Exchange, 59. President, Frank Moffett, 144 Manila; recording secretary, R. R. Landon, General Delivery; financial secretary, Charles A. Schoendube, 144 Manila.

a No. 414, NORWALK, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Central Labor Union Hall, Whittlesey avenue and Monroe street. President, Ed. Borley, 83 Benedict avenue; recording secretary, Pratt Carr, 32 Hester street; financial secretary, W. B. Keckler, 47 Corwin street.

a No. 415, CHEYENNE, WYO.—Meets every first and third Mondays, K. of P. Hall, West Seventeenth street. President, F. P. Edlind, Box 513; recording secretary, Arthur Noe; financial secretary, B. M. Vance, Box 513.

c No. 416, ST. JOSEPH, MO.—Meets every Monday night at northwest corner Seventh and Felix streets, Secret Service Room, second floor. President, W. H. Winters, 507 South Third street; recording secretary, W. L. Caneday, 1934 Mulberry street; financial secretary, J. A. Wells, 1620 North Second street.

a No. 417, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Meets every second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Hall, Ann street, between Johnson and Liberty. President, John Gilroy Mezger, 1 High street; recording secretary, Raymond Hathaway Williams, 215 First street; financial secretary, Thomas Perrott, 32 Smith street.

a No. 418, PASADENA, CAL.—Meets every Tuesday at Union Labor Hall, 34 East Colorado street. President, W. L. Preston, 425 Kensington place; recording secretary, Geo. E. Corrin, 151 Carlton street; financial secretary, R. H. Sylvester, General Delivery, Pasadena.

a No. 419, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Meets every Saturday evening at No. 393 Second avenue. President, E. C. McLean, 2241 Eighth avenue; recording secretary, Geo. Graff, 629 Hart street, Brooklyn; financial secretary, J. J. Cook, 342 East Twenty-fourth street.

a No. 420, KEOKUK, IOWA.—Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at Trade and Labor Hall, Tenth and Main streets. President, Charles Moander, 1613 Fulton street; recording secretary, George West, 1218 Franklin street; financial secretary, Lum Hale, 1213 Concert street.

a No. 421, WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, 8 Arcade street. President, W. C. Bangert, 10 Mundy street; recording and financial secretary, George Dickerson, 26 State street.

a No. 422, HACKENSACK, N. J.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month, Armory Hall, corner of State and Mercer. President, W. Kinzly; recording secretary, Thos. Burns, Gamewell street; financial secretary, E. Lozier, 195 Park street.

c No. 423, MONTREAL, P. Q.—Meets first and third Fridays each month at Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine street. President, L. R. McDonald, 2 Brunswick street; recording secretary, T. W. Rothery, 31½ Latour street; financial secretary, F. W. Cotten, 534 Antoine street.

a No. 424, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Meets every Tuesday night at 417½ Liberty street, over W. H. Clinard's store. President, R. E. Suttentfield, North Liberty street; recording and financial secretary, W. L. Smith, 228 Main street.

a No. 425, ROANOKE, VA.—Meets every Tuesday at 8 P. M. at A. O. H. Hall, East Salem avenue. President, Edward J. Gorman, 351 Sixth avenue, Southwest; recording secretary, J. J. Shockey, 420 Campbell avenue, Southwest; financial secretary, George B. Trout, 1017 Dale avenue, Southeast.

a No. 426, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Pierce Hall, High street. President, M. L. Schwarz, 49 Market street; recording secretary, G. D. Chapman, Miller avenue; financial secretary, A. R. Young, Kittery, Me.

c No. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Meets first and third Wednesdays at Electrical Workers' Hall, Fifth street, between Monroe and Adams. President, A. L. White, 400 West Cook street; financial secretary, E. V. Higgins, 417 North Fourth street.

No. 428, BAKERSFIELD, CAL.—Meets every first and third Tuesday of each month at 1803 Chester avenue. President, Wm. H. Murray; recording secretary, C. T. Collins; financial secretary, J. E. Baker, 904 19th street.

No. 429, COLUMBUS, GA.—President, G. W. Schultze, Automatic Tel. Company; recording secretary, S. B. Montgomery, Southern Bell Tel. Company; financial secretary, Frank Hudson, Southern Bell Tel. Company.

a No. 430, RACINE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays at Trades Council Hall, corner Fourth and Main street. President, C. W. Bartlett, 310 Sixth street; recording secretary, F. M. Brooker, Box 247; financial secretary, J. P. Brown, 1521 State street.

a No. 431, FREDERICK, MD.—Meets every first and third Saturday at Farmer Hall, West Patrick street. President W. S. Gosnell, 25 South Water

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street; financial secretary, S. F. Gardner, 187 South Market street.

a No. 432, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Union Hall, corner Wisconsin and Barstow streets. President, George Steadrick, 245 Barland street; recording secretary, Chas. Anger, 218 Barland street; financial secretary, Carl Everson, 421 Hobart street.

a No. 433, FREMONT, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Germonade's Hall, corner of Park and Napoleon streets. President, Ed. E. McCarty, 337 Harrison street, Fremont, Ohio; recording secretary, R. G. Dunfee, 401 Ash street, Fremont, Ohio; financial secretary, Wm. P. Stevens, Fremont, care U. S. Telephone Co.

a No. 434, DOUGLAS, ARIZ.—President, J. H. Stewart; financial secretary, P. Bunting, P. O. Box 437.

a No. 435 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CAN.—President, J. L. McBride, 112 Adelaide street; recording secretary, J. S. Milne, 530 Ross avenue; financial secretary, W. Girard, 113 Hallett street.

a No. 436, ONEONTA, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at Trades and Labor Council Hall, 143 Main street. President, C. L. House; recording secretary, B. J. Waltz, P. O. Box 615, Cooperstown, N. Y.; financial secretary, B. J. Waltz, P. O. Box 615, Cooperstown, N. Y.

a No. 437, FALL RIVER, MASS.—Meets first and third Mondays in each month at I. B. E. W. Hall, 26 North Main street. President, T. D. Sullivan, 253 Fifth street; recording secretary, John E. Sullivan, 576 Plymouth avenue; financial secretary, H. A. Manchester, General Delivery.

No. 438, GREATER NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Electrical Car Workers).—Meets every Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall, 67 St. Mark's Place, New York. President, John W. Schmidt, 688 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; recording secretary, E. M. Young, 5617 Third avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; financial secretary, Julius N. Ehrenberg, 112 East Eighty-third street, New York.

a No. 439 ALLIANCE, OHIO.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Jogg Building, corner Mechanic avenue and Main street. President, A. N. Stanley, 213 Main street; recording secretary, John J. Moser, Meadow street; financial secretary, H. J. Erhardt, corner Union and West Main streets.

a No. 440, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.—Meets second and fourth Saturdays at Catholic Foresters' Hall, East Side. President, Geo. M. Huntington; recording secretary, C. M. Dougharty; financial secretary, J. H. Noyes, P. O. Box 554.

a No. 441, ATLANTA, GA.—President A. H. Smith, 155 Alexander street; financial secretary, A. D. Helm.

a No. 442 SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Electrical Worker's Hall, cor. State and South Center sts. Pres. Geo. L. Benway, 133 Front st. Rec. Sec., Geo. N. Fellows, 819 Albany st. Fin. Sec., Chas. H. Carpenter, 515 Congress st.

a No. 443, KEY WEST, FLA.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 321 Whitehead street. President, E. E. Larkin, 321 Whitehead street; recording secretary, Jos. H. Monticino, 500 White street; financial secretary, R. B. Gilbert, 514 Southard street.

a No. 444, CARLINVILLE, ILL.—President, O. J. Oller; recording secretary, C. Cox, Carlinville Tel. Co.; financial secretary, Chas. Cox, Carlinville Tel. Co.

a No. 445 BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Trades and Labor Hall, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, third floor. President, William Evans, Care Citizens' Tel. Co.; recording secretary, V. R. Cummings, 65 First street; financial secretary, J. P. Long, Care Citizens' Tel. Co.

c No. 446 COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Meets Friday night at 179 North High street, Cordell Hall. President, J. H. Esmond, 408 Buttles avenue; recording secretary, H. B. McGuire, 86 Latta avenue; financial secretary, John C. McCoy, Citizens' Tel. Co., corner Long and Third streets.

a No. 447, PORT HURON, MICH.—Meets second and fourth Mondays in C. M. B. A. Hall, 935 Military street. President, Wm. J. McManus, 1504 Ninth street; recording secretary, H. S. Adams,

Hotel Messenger; financial secretary, P. Leo Wittliff, 316 East Water street.

a No. 448, ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Meets second and fourth Thursdays at Arundel Hall, corner West and Church Circle. President, Max Geisler, 95 Cathedral street; recording secretary, O. J. Smith, 14 Cornhill street; financial secretary, John Kendall, 14 Cornhill street.

a No. 449, AUGUSTA, GA.—Meets every Wednesday at I. O. O. F. Hall. President, H. L. Harrell, 1118 Miller street; recording secretary, G. W. Harveston; financial secretary, M. E. Brown, care Stroyer Telephone Co.

a No. 450, TRINIDAD, COLO.—Meets first and third Thursdays, Poetry block, Commercial street. President, E. T. Drout, Tel. Co.; recording secretary, Joe Gayway, First street; financial secretary, John Nigro, General Delivery.

a No. 451, SANTA BARBARA, CAL.—Financial secretary, J. R. Holly, P. O. Box 415.

No. 452, PENSACOLA, FLA.—Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. at Central Trades Council Hall, Old Armory Hall. President, Gus Bourssette, 626 East Garden street; recording secretary, T. D. Adams, P. O. Box 793; financial secretary, W. C. Walker, 513 North Sixth avenue.

a No. 453, SUMTER, S. C.—President, R. A. Wilson, 108 Harrin street; recording and financial secretary, E. H. Lynam, 311 West Calhoun street.

a No. 454, MACON, GA.—President, Geo. Mitchell, 459 Elm street; financial secretary, N. T. Johnson, 535 Georgia avenue.

a No. 455, SHAWNEE, O. T.—Meets every Thursday at Vegiard Electrical Co., 127 North Broadway. President, B. E. Whittington, Shawnee, O. T.; recording and financial secretary, H. E. Brown, Box 421.

c No. 456, OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at Mechanics' Exchange Hall, 6 California avenue. President, C. B. Griffin, 608 North Broadway; recording secretary, T. M. Johnson, 317 West Pott street; financial secretary, C. M. Small, 608 North Broadway.

a No. 457, KENOSHA, WIS.—Meets first and third Fridays at Schlits' Hall. President, F. O. Wood, 5 Park Court; recording secretary, Ellis Hogan; financial secretary, E. Parsons, 14 Park Court.

a No. 458, ABERDEEN, WASH.—Meets first and last Thursday nights of each month at G. A. R. Hall, on H street between Market and Hume. President, F. Rattie, General Delivery; recording and financial secretary, S. N. Welter, Care Grays' Harbor Electrical Company.

a No. 459, CORTLAND, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Martin block, Main street. President, F. Collins, 65½ Oswego street; recording and financial secretary, Wm. J. Hartnett.

a No. 460, CHICKASHA, IND. TER.—Meets second and fourth Friday nights of each month at Riddle & King's law office, Bank of Commerce building. President, C. P. Bowen; recording and financial secretary, Charles A. King, Box 491.

a No. 461, LOWELL, MASS.—Meets every Tuesday at Bay State Hall, Central street. President, James E. Farrell, 107 Fulton street; recording secretary, J. M. McDermott, 100 Bourne street; financial secretary, Geo. W. Conant, 27 Burrill street.

h No. 462 ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meets Friday at 8 P. M. at Lightstone's Hall, No. 1028 Franklin avenue. President, William Volkerts, 2734a Franklin avenue; recording secretary, N. O. Wagner, 4618a Bell avenue; financial secretary, Edward Mack, 1123 North Channing avenue.

a No. 463, MONTREAL, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.—Financial secretary, T. Soucy, 468 Wolfe street.

h No. 464 CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Meets Thursday at 344 Ontario street. President, W. A. Campbell, 36 Berlin street; recording secretary, J. L. Wolf, 45½ Putman street financial secretary, L. Kuback, 251 Woodbridge.

a No. 465 SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Meets each Wednesday at Snyder Block, Sixth, between E and F streets. President, H. L. Loomis, 4519 Park Boulevard; recording secretary, R. Heilbron, 849 Twenty-second street; financial secretary, H. Eckrode, 606 Julian avenue.

a No. 466, BELVIDERE, ILL.—Meets first and third Mondays at 112 Logan avenue, upstairs. President, James Thorn, 412 McKinley avenue; recording secretary, Walter Stage, Care Central

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Union Telephone Company; financial secretary, Wm. J. Pratt, 1002 Garfield avenue.

a No. 467, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Meets Monday at G. A. R. Hall, over 115 W. Eighth street. President, W. B. Lawing, 18 Bluff View; recording secretary, J. H. Brotbeck, 1019 E. Eighth street; financial secretary, J. W. Daubenspeck, Sherman Heights.

a No. 468, DOVER, N. H.—Meets first and third Thursdays at Weavers' Hall. President, James W. Flynn, 2 Huff street; recording secretary, C. H. Warren, 29 Chestnut street; financial secretary, John Cameron, 595 Central avenue.

a No. 469, YORK, PA.—Meets every Tuesday at 8 P. M. at Free's Hall, 42 North George street. President, Effinger Lucas, 245 East Prospect street; recording secretary, Dwight G. M. Wallick, 375 W. Philadelphia street; financial secretary, Geo. A.

a No. 470, HAVERHILL, MASS.—Meets last Saturday evening of each month at Central Labor Union Hall, 120 Merrimack street. President, Richard McDonald, 42 Pleasant street, Bradford, Mass.; recording secretary, Daniel McLellan, 63 Pecker street; financial secretary, A. D. McDonald, 31 Locust street.

a No. 471, MILLINOCKET, MAINE.—Meets last Sunday in each month at Mc Caffery's Hall. President, E. R. Hammons, Box 241; recording and financial secretary, Weston Lyon, care of Great Northern Hotel.

a No. 472, NORWALK, CONN.—President, E. A. Campbell; recording secretary, Wm. H. Johnson; financial secretary, D. J. Griffith, 10 Haveland street.

ADVISORY BOARDS.

Advisory Board of Cook County—President, C. L. White; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Spears, 730 West Twenty-second street, Chicago, Ill.

Advisory Board No. 1, of the Seventh District—President, G. R. Morgan, 628½ Harrison street, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, W. L. Rhys, 35 Eddy street, San Francisco, Cal.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Pacific Council of the Seventh District, I. B. E. W. President, H. L. Worthington, Room 15 Ferry Building, San Francisco; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Cook, 1336 Shotwell street, San Francisco.

Executive Board—First District, E. C. Knight, 200 Douglas street, Victoria, B. C.; Second District, W. A. Davis, 1132½ College ave., Spokane, Wash.; Third District, G. W. Walters, Room 16 Old Masonic Building, Seattle, Wash.; Fourth District, L. M. Autley, 330 Clay street, Portland, Oregon; Fifth District, F. O. Hutton, 911 Twenty-third street, Sacramento, Cal.; Sixth District, H. L. Worthington, Room 15 Ferry Building, San Francisco, Cal.; Seventh District, C. P. Lofthouse, 505 East Twenty-fifth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

LOCAL DISTRICT COUNCIL, No. 1, Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Mohawk Hall, Brodt & Yates Building, corner State and Center streets. President, B. A. Cawley, 77 Second avenue; vice-president, R. C. Schermerhorn, 340 Paige street; recording secretary, Chas. P. Ford, 98 Church road.

Local District Council No. 2, of Greater New York and vicinity.—Regular meeting first Sunday of each month at Groles Hall, 145 and 147 East Fifty-third street, New York. President, C. L. Fairchild, 8729 Bay Thirty-third street, Bensonhurst, New York; general secretary, John N. Smith, 116 Woodworth avenue, Yonkers, New York.

Second District Council.—President, John J. McLaughlin, 111 Saratoga street, East Boston, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Leod MacLeod, 8 Lincoln street, East Somerville, Mass. Meets quarterly in such city as council may direct.

Sixth District Council.—President, J. P. Connor, G. V. P., Union Depot Hotel, Dallas, Tex.; vice president, J. P. Broderick, 722 South Pine street, San Antonio, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, Lee Stephens, 601 West First street, Fort Worth, Tex.

District Council of St. Louis and Vicinity.—J. A. Norton, 928 North 17th Street.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—P. Coughlin, 1028 Franklin avenue.

No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.—Harry Meyers, N. W. cor. 17th and Cass streets.

No. 3, New York, N. Y.—G. W. Whitford, Arthur Wichmann, 145 East Fifty-third street.

No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—W. J. Pierce, 302 Grant

street.

No. 6, San Francisco.—J. D. Mardis, 35 Eddy street.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Business Agent, residence 521 Warren avenue; office, Labor Temple, 274 East Madison street.

No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.—S. D. Young, 302 Grant street.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—E. G. Smith, 32 Farmer street.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Neal Callahan, 1318 Forrest avenue.

No. 20, New York, N. Y.—P. J. McLaughlin, 149 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—C. W. Hurd, 1895 Waltham avenue.

No. 25, Terre Haute, Ind.—Robert Waggoner, 1115 Walnut street.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Edw. Nothnagle, corner Sixth and G streets, northwest.

No. 28, Baltimore, Md.—George Reese, 343 N. Calvert street.

No. 38, Cleveland, Ohio.—A. W. McIntyre, 83 Prospect street.

No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.—R. Gray, 83 Prospect street.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Cunningham, Council Hall.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Robert Kintzings, 30 Lincoln avenue.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—B. McGuire, 1318 Grape street.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—James Shane, 78 South Division street.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Wm. Bamford, 236 Washington street.

No. 55, Des Moines, Iowa.—Floyd A. Wallace, 1241 Fourteenth street.

No. 58, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—D. M. Ashmore, 708 Division street.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—C. P. Lofthouse, 124 East Third street.

No. 68, Denver, Colo.—C. A. Nickerson, 218 Charles block.

No. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.—George W. Walters, Room 16, Masonic Building.

No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—F. L. Witters, office, 318 State street; residence, 588 Newhall street.

No. 86, Rochester, N. Y.—F. Keough, 27 Bond street.

No. 95, Joplin, Mo.—W. A. Nielson, 715 Jackson.

No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa.—Jas. S. Meade, 232 North 9th street.

No. 102, Paterson, N. J.—P. Clark, 37 Benson street.

No. 103, Boston, Mass.—P. W. Collins, office, 987 Washington street.

No. 104, Roxbury, Mass.—J. A. MacInnis, 81 St. Alphonsus.

No. 114, Toronto, Canada.—W. J. Middleton, 18 Shaftsbury avenue.

No. 116, Los Angeles, Cal.—Wm. Wightman, 734 East Sixteenth street.

No. 134, Chicago, Ill.—C. M. Bloomfield, 100 Franklin street.

No. 139, Elmira, N. Y.—B. R. Philipps, 712 East Church street.

No. 151, San Francisco, Cal.—W. L. Rhys, 35 Eddy street.

No. 162, Omaha, Neb.—F. Wittus, Labor Temple.

No. 194, Shreveport, La.—R. L. Curtis, 323 Walnut street.

No. 184, Galesburg, Ill.—J. H. Skull, 266 Duffield avenue.

No. 186, Hartford, Conn.—Wm. J. Goltra, 235 Asylum street, Union Hall.

No. 210, Atlantic City.—Marshall Burkins, 117 N. Pennsylvania avenue.

No. 217, SEATTLE, WASH.—George W. Walters, Room 16, Masonic Building.

No. 279, Terra Haute, Ind.—O. P. Dickey.

No. 288, Waterloo, Iowa.—I. J. Wright, care of Gas and Electric Company.

No. 324, Brazil, Ind.—C. J. Vuncannon, Hoffman House.

No. 350, Hannibal, Mo.—Lon Vanansdell.

No. 356, Kansas City, Mo.—C. F. Drollinger, 1333 Grand avenue.

No. 358, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Wm. McDonough, 138 Smith street.

No. 381, Chicago, Ill.—C. M. Hall, 183 Indiana street.

No. 390, Johnstown, Pa.—M. R. Brennan, 244 Levergood street.

No. 394, Auburn, N. Y.—D. Ehle, 84 Genesee st.

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THE FACULTY OF OBSERVATION

Nikola Tesla was talking about his student days at Prague.

"I remember well at Prague," he said, "an old professor of great originality and acumen. This professor insisted on the value of a free use of the perceptive faculties, and he was always pointing out the need for this use in strange ways.

"One day, on arising to lecture, he began:

"Gentlemen, you do not use your faculties of observation as you should."

"He laid on the table before him a pot, filled with some vile-smelling chemical compound—a thick, brown stuff.

"When I was a student," he went on, "I did not fear to use my sense of taste."

"He dipped his finger deep into the pot and then stuck the finger in his mouth.

"Taste it, gentlemen. Taste it," he said, smiling grimly.

"The evil pot passed round the class, and one after another we dipped our fingers in it and then sucked them clean. The taste of the thick brown compound was horrible. We made wry faces and spluttered. The professor watched us with a grim smile.

"When the pot was finally returned to him, his thin lips parted, and he gave a dry chuckle.

"I must repeat, gentlemen," he said, "that you do not use your faculties of observation. If you had looked more closely at me you would have observed that the finger I put in my mouth was not the one I dipped into the pot."

THE USE OF ELECTRICITY.

A great black cloud moved across the sky the other day and shut off the warm sunshine from New York city.

Pretty Fanny, sitting before a mirror and plaiting her brown tresses, looked up and pouted as the room grew dim.

Then she reached up her dimpled hand and turned on the electric light

in a pearly bulb swinging from a tiny bronze statue of Silenus.

At almost the same moment hundreds of thousands of other New York hands were raised for the same purpose. The cloud passing between the sun and the earth caused about 2,500,000 electric lights to be turned on in New York, representing the electric equivalent of 250,000 horse-power an hour and in increased consumption of nearly 900 tons of coal.

Five hours of the cloud that made pretty Fanny pout meant an added expense of at least \$50,000 to the people of the city.

How few persons know anything about the prodigious development of electric power in the American metropolis; or have any conception of the immensity of the underground system of ducts and wires through which mighty currents of power are vibrating to move 2,000,000 passengers a day through the streets, to turn the wheels of factories or burst into radiance in millions of glass bulbs through filaments delicate as threads of silk.

Fifteen years ago, when the air was webbed with wires and cables hanging from tall wooden poles, there was something in the grotesque sight to stir the imagination. But since the Mayor of New York laid the axe to these poles, the mechanism through which electric power has been swiftly extended has been buried in the ground.

Since the day of tremendous pole chopping, with its attendant applause of the onlooking thousands, every system of the city travel has been harnessed to electricity and millions of electric lights have been added to the metropolitan agencies of illumination.

There is to-day about 850,000 electric horse-power in use in New York. Four years ago, according to the National census, there was only 311,016 electric horse-power in use in the entire country.

Last year Prof. Severs, the consulting electrical engineer of the Depart-

ment of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, estimated the whole electric resources of the city at 700,000 horse-power. This year the subway rapid transit system and the smaller additions incidental to the city's growth and transformation have, according to rough official calculations, made an increase of at least 150,000 horse-power. So that a total of 850,000 electric horse-power is a conservative estimate for New York.

In less than six years the city has issued permits for more than 2,800,000 incandescent lights and something like 36,000 arc lights. This takes no account of the lights installed in the preceding fifteen years, of which there is no official record, although it is known that the permit figures cover many re-installations of old lights.

Some faint idea of the network of electric currents that lies hidden under the streets may be gathered from the fact that the New York Edison Company has more than 269 miles of wires and cables in the city alone, besides 1,520 miles of circuits, including all the electric lighting companies, and 2,061 miles of telegraph and telephone wires and ducts, making a total mileage of 3,850 miles.

In many of the cables, within the space of three inches, there are 1,200 separate wires. The New York Telephone Company alone has 250,000 miles of copper wire buried in New York city. Taking the length of the separate wires, the total electric mileage of the city would reach around the world dozens of times.

A single New York company has more than 3,500,000 separate lights on its circuits.

The New York Telephone Company and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, in a territory extending fifty miles from the New City Hall, have more than 225,000 separate stations. There are now more than 5,000 private telephone exchanges.

MIDDLETON'S ROUSEABOUT.

Tall and freckled and sandy,
Face of a country lout;
This is the picture of Andy,
Middleton's Rouseabout.

Type of a coming nation,
In the land of cattle and sheep;
Worked on Middleton's station
'Pound a week and his keep.'

On Middleton's wide domains
Plied the stock-whip and shears;
Hadn't any opinions,
Hadn't any 'ideas.'

Swiftly the years went over,
Liquor and drought prevailed;
Middleton went as a drover,
After his station had failed.

Type of a careless nation,
Men who are soon played out;
Middleton was; and his station
Was bought by the Rouseabout.

Flourishing beard and sandy,
Tall and robust and stout;
This is the picture of Andy,
Middleton's Rouseabout.

Now on his own dominions
Works with his overseers;
Hasn't any opinions,
Hasn't any "ideas."

UNIONISM is a big subject. We have been studying it for years, and we don't know it all yet. But one fact we are sure of is this—the cure for weak unionism is strong unionism.

It was non-unionism that brought the Chicago and Colorado workers down to less than \$7 a week. Don't forget that. It was unionism that tried to pull them up. Don't forget that.

THE wages of the meat strikers and of the Colorado miners were being forced down to the point of chattel slavery. The men cried out in their misery and the trade union organizers sprang to help them.

FREE!

The National Electrical Catechism will be issued as a serial, and by presenting it in the form of questions and answers, it will thus give, in a very condensed way, a maximum amount of such information concerning the technical applications of direct and alternating current electricity, collected from the most recent sources of literature and practical experience, as will be useful, not only to the layman and practical engineers, but also to the technical engineer as the subject develops.

We should be glad to forward this catechism free of all charge to you and request that you signify below if you would like to have your name placed on our regular mailing list.

National Electric Company

MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY..... STATE.....



Indiana Rubber and Insulated Wire Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paronite Rubber Covered Wires and Cables for Underground, Aerial, Submarine and Inside Use. Telephone, Telegraph and Fire Alarm Cables.

ALL WIRES ARE TESTED AT FACTORY.

JONESBORO, INDIANA.

The National Electric Company, of Milwaukee, manufacturers of the Christensen Air Brake and electrical machinery, are now occupying additional offices in the old Colony Building, Chicago, and have moved the general sales office of the electrical department from Milwaukee to Chicago.

ILL LUCK AVERTED.

"My dear," said Mrs. Spenders, by way of preliminary, "would you consider an opal unlucky?"

"I would if I got a bill for one and had to pay it," began her husband, sternly.

"Oh!" she interrupted, "I'm so glad I ordered a diamond instead."

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CLASSIFIED DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS—Continued.

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THE "ALLEN STICK."

L. B. Allen Co., Incorporated, Chicago, Ill., asks the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to look twice at the following—it's a sample of numerous letters they are receiving every day, and reads:

"Gentlemen:—

"Kindly enter our order for two dozen of the Allen Soldering Sticks, to be shipped us via express. We have been very successful in our work using your make of Stick, and lately have tried to procure them from the general supply dealers, but somehow we always received some other make which they claimed was just as good. Our experience has been to the contrary." * * * And you bet, Brotherhood, we shipped the goods. If any of your dealers try to give you something "just as good" (*and with considerably more money in it than in Allen goods, for Allen goods cost money to make*)—well, just consult our ad inside the front cover; it's our "home" in this journal, and you're always welcome; and you'll always receive courteous attention.

If the tide of a man's unionism does not rise high enough to overtop his personal prejudices he's in powerful shallow water.

WHY THE JANITOR RESIGNED.

A STORY is told of the janitor in a western schoolhouse, who gave up his job because he considered that the teachers had deliberately impugned his honesty. The resignation and the reason given for it came as a surprise to the school board, and they asked him to explain. "Well," said he, "I never found even so much as a pencil on the floor when I was sweeping out that I didn't give to the principal. Nothing had ever been lost. Sometimes the children, when they missed a lunch box or book, would make a note of it on the blackboard, so I could look out for it, and, by gum, I always found what was missing. About two weeks ago, however, I read on the blackboard: 'Find the least common multiple.' Not even a 'please,' either. Well, I hunted high and low, but couldn't see it. I felt pretty bad about it, for it was my first miss. But I got mad when a couple of days later I read on the board: 'Find the common divisor,' and I resigned. I couldn't find it, and didn't care to stand for the blame of having swept it out."—*Selected.*

WHAT can you expect of a union when the rank and file sit in the wagon and expect the officers of the union to pull them up the hill of prosperity?

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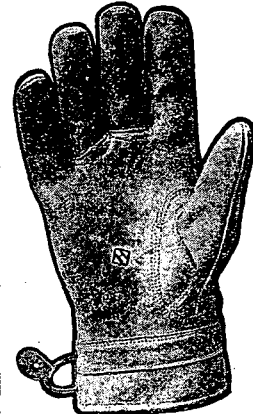
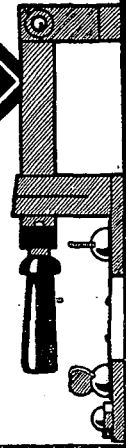
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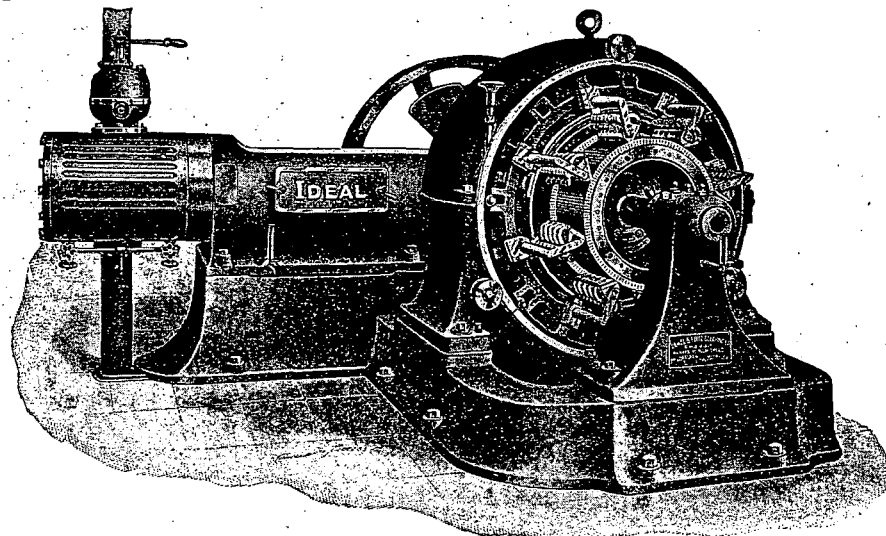
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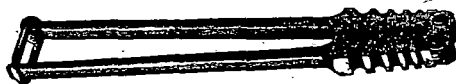
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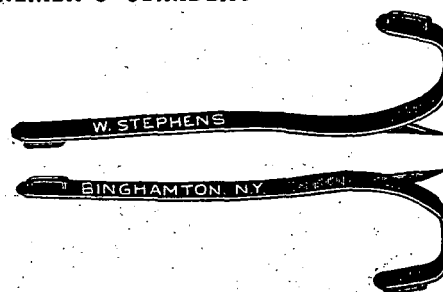
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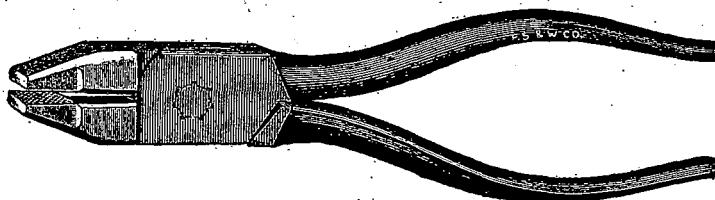
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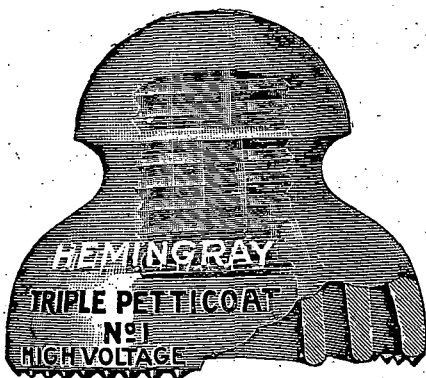
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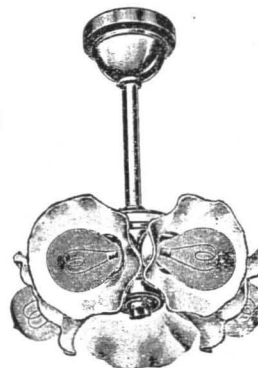


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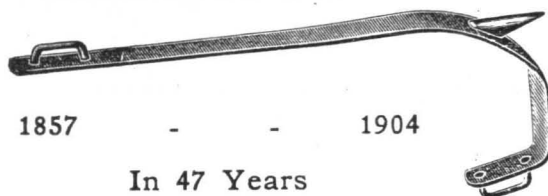
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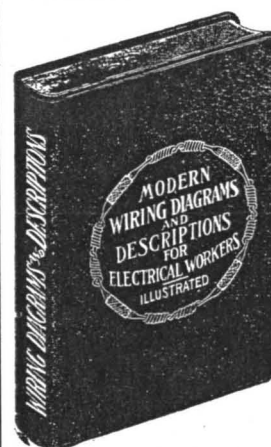
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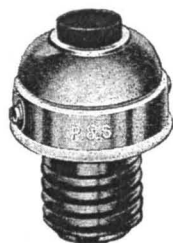
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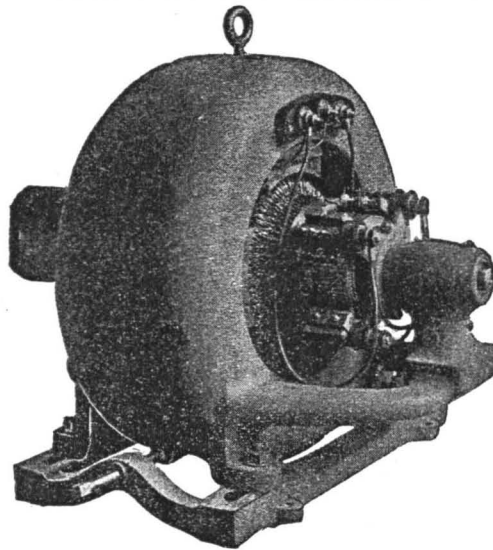
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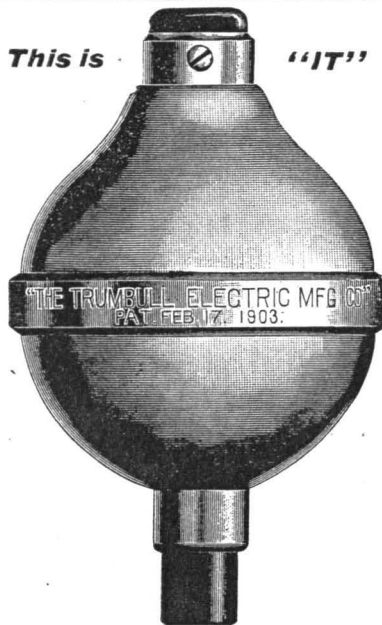
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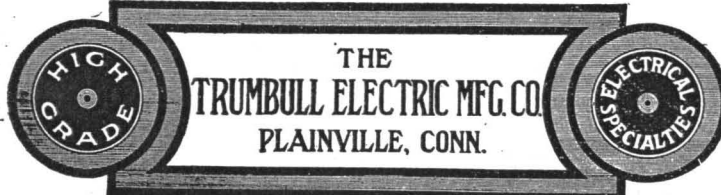
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—*Chicago Tribune.*

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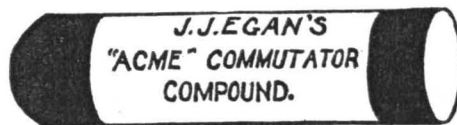
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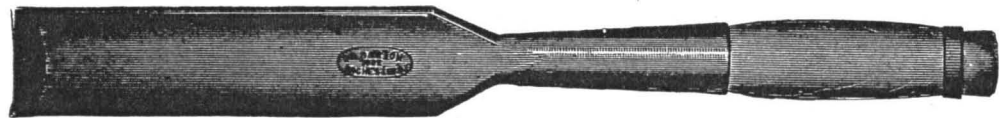
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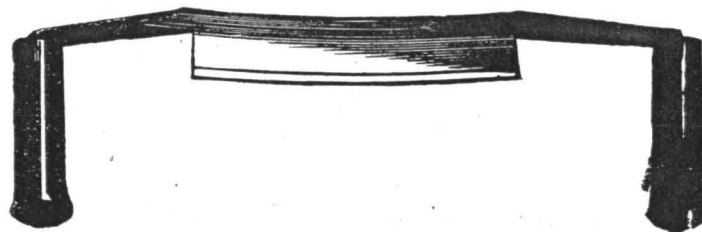
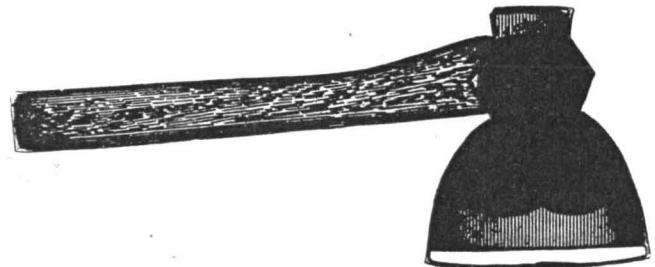
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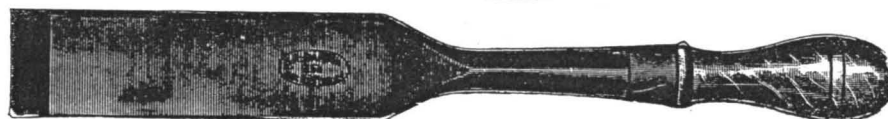
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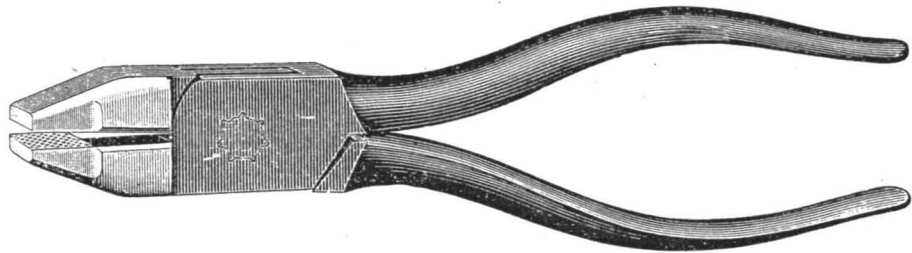


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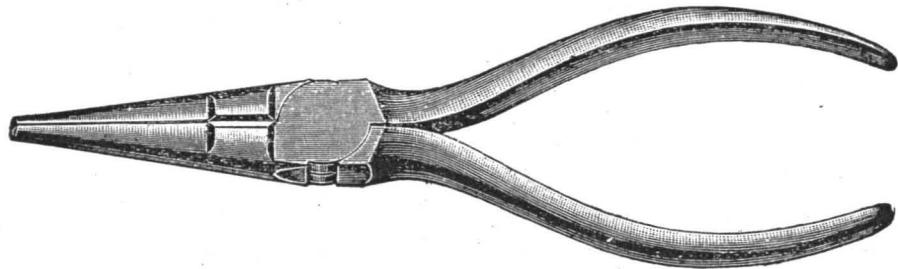
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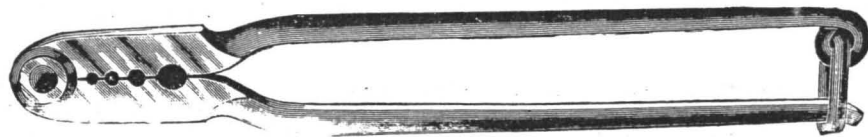
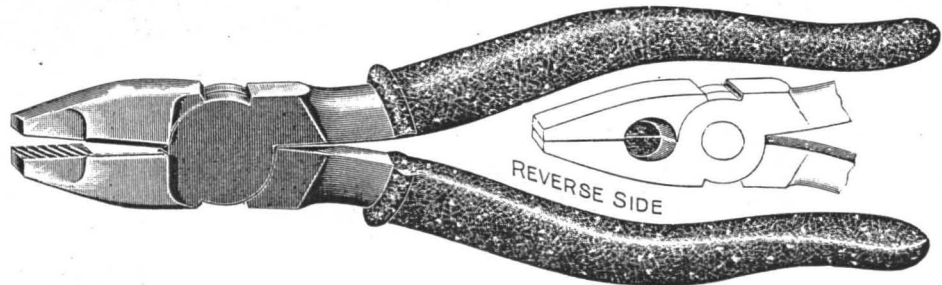
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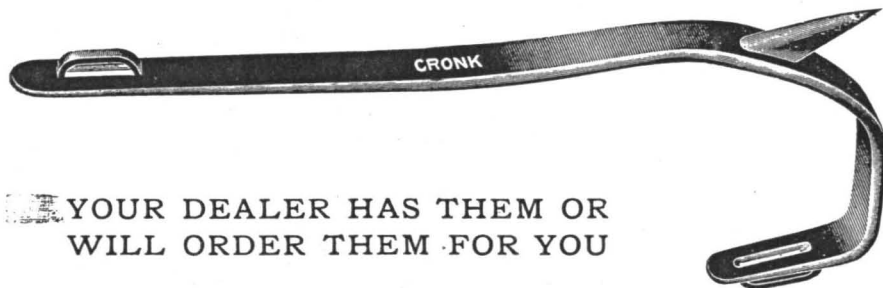
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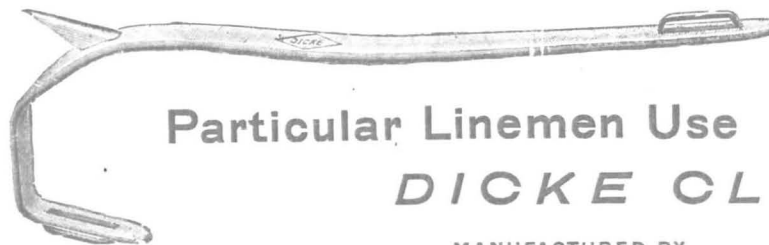
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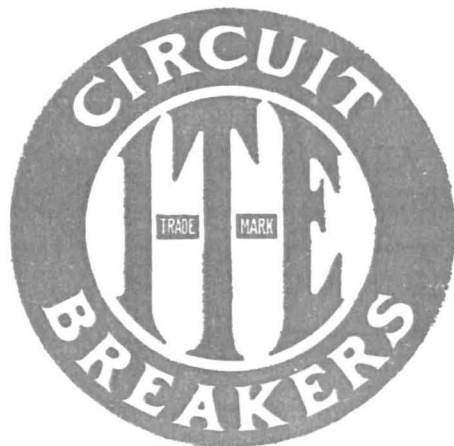
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